The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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SECOND EDITION

"HOLDING THE FORT."

"I Come Again to Greet You."

Florida's Four to be Counted for Hayes and Wheeler.

Decision of the Tripartite Commission—The Presidency a Dissolving View to Tilden—The Decision to be Reported to Congress To-day.

OH! WHO WILL CARE FOR SAMMY NOW?

WASHINGTON, February 9.—The Electoral Commission, by a vote of eight against seven, decided that the four electoral votes of Florida should be counted for Hayes and Wheeler. A formal report to this effect was signed at 8:20 P. M. by Messrs. Bradley, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Garfield, Hoar, Miller, Morton and Strong, and will be sent to the President of the Senate to-morrow morning.

The Commission were in secret session from 10 A. M. until 8:30 this evening continuously, with the exception of two short recesses. Almost the entire time until nearly the close of the session was occupied with debate, in which every one of the fifteen members of the Commission by turns participated. Two or three of the Justices and several of the Senatorial members read elaborately prepared opinions upon the main points at issue, and the discussion is understood to have been from its commencement to its close of extraordinary power and ability. The question of the eligibility of Humphreys was not made a subject of much discussion, nor was any vote taken concerning it. At one stage of the proceedings, however, Senator Thurman offered a resolution declaring that there was not sufficient evidence offered to show that Humphreys was not a Shipping Commissioner on the seventh day of November. This resolution was criticised by several Republican members, on the ground that it might carry an implication that if Humphreys had been such Commissioner on the seventh of November his vote would have been invalid, and the resolution was not argued, there seeming to be practically an unanimity of opinion that Humpreys' resignation was legally effectual, being tendered and accepted before the election.

The Votes.

About 6 o'clock P. M., the debate being ended, Senator Edmunds submitted a resolution declaring in substance that the four Republican electoral votes of Florida should be counted, and embodying also various reasons for such declaration.

Representative Hunton offered the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That the electors named in certificate No. 2, to-wit: Wilkinson Cole, J. E. Yenge, Robert Bullock and Robert A. Hilton, are the four persons who were duly appointed electors by the State of Florida on the seventh day of November, and that their votes as certified by such certificate are the votes provided for by the Constitution of the United States.

The substitute was rejected by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Abbott, Bayard, Clifford, Field, Hunton, Payne and Thurman—7.

Nays—Messrs. Bradley, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Garfield, Hoar, Miller, Morton and Strong—8.

Mr. Edmunds then withdrew his resolution, and Mr. Garfield offered the following, which was adopted by the foregoing vote reversed:

Resolved, That four persons, to-wit: Fredk. C. Humphreys, Chas. W. Pearce, William H. Holden and Thos. W. Long, were duly appointed electors of President and Vice President for the State of Florida, and that the votes cast by the aforesaid four persons are the votes provided by the Constitution of the United States.

The vote in detail on the adoption of this resolution was as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Bradley, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Garfield, Hoar, Miller, Morton and Strong—8.

Nays—Messrs. Abbott, Bayard, Clifford, Field, Hunter, Payne and Thurman—7.

On motion of Mr. Garfield, Messrs. Edmunds, Bradley and Miller were appointed a committee to draft the report of the decision of the commission, with a brief statement therefore, to be signed by the members agreeing therein, and to be transmitted to the joint session of the two Houses, as required by the electoral act.

The argumentative resolution previously offered and withdrawn by Mr. Edmunds was adopted by the committee of three, with a few verbal changes, as their report, and about 8 o'clock it was signed by the eight members of the Commission who had voted for the adoption of Mr. Garfield's resolution.

The Report to Congress

The formal decision or report to Congress is very brief, but its complete phraseology is withheld from publicity to-night from considerations of etiquette, as it is to be transmitted to-morrow morning to the President of the Senate under seal, to be by him immediately laid before the joint session of the two Houses. Its points, however, can be accurately stated as follows:

First. The Commission, exercising the powers of both Houses under the law, and having examined all the certificates and papers referred to them, find that they have no authority to hear evidence *aliunde*, or, in other words, to hear evidence outside of the certificate of the Governor of the State of Florida, founded upon the determination of the Canvassing Board of the State as to its vote.

Second. The Commission could not consider as evidence any act of the Legislature or courts in determining who the State had appointed electors after the day said electors gave their vote.

Third. In regard to the alleged ineligibility of F. C. Humphreys, there was not sufficient proof that he held office on the 7th of November.

The Secretary of the Commission will to-morrow morning deliver to the President *pro tem.* of the Senate the formal decision above described, together with all certificates and accompanying papers in the Florida case which were referred to the Commission, and the Secretary will also deliver to the Speaker of the House a formal notification signed by the President of the Commission, that their decision has been communicated to the President *pro tem.* of the Senate. Thereupon, in compliance with the Electoral act, the two Houses will again meet, and the decision will be read and entered on the journal of each House, and the vote of Florida will immediately be counted for Hayes and Wheeler, unless upon objection being made in writing by at least five Senators and five members of the House of Representatives, the two Houses shall separately concur in ordering otherwise. It being known that the two Houses will not so concur, it is not thought likely that any objection will be made to the immediate counting of the Florida Republican votes, so this would be an unnecessary waste of time.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

The Pacific Railroad Indebtedness Considered in the Senate.

Reports Submitted to the House on the Louisiana Election.

WASHINGTON, February 9, 1877.

SENATE.

Bills Introduced.

Mr. WINDOM introduced a bill appropriating $7,000 for the expenses of the Electoral Commission. Referred.

Mr. DAWES introduced a bill to authorize and equip an expedition to the Arctic seas. Referred. The bill provides for an expedition according to the plan suggested by Capt. Howgate.

Rocky Mountain Locusts.

Mr. INGALLS presented resolutions of the Kansas State Horticultural Society in favor of an appropriation to prevent the destruction caused by the Rocky Mountain locusts. Referred.

Cheap Transportation.

Mr. COCKRELL presented resolutions of the Missouri State Grange calling attention to the report of its select committee in regard to cheap transportation. Referred.

The Denver Mint.

The Chair laid before the Senate resolutions of the Colorado Legislature asking the passage of a law to authorize coinage at the Mint at Denver, and making an appropriation therefor. Referred.

Ocean Cables.

The bill to encourage and promote telegraphic communication between America and Europe passed. It names Fer. C. Latrobe, Wm. P. Frick and Robert Garrett, of Maryland, corporators to construct a line with the American end at Baltimore.

Pacific Railroads.

At the expiration of the morning hour the bill was considered to amend the Pacific railroad acts so as to create a sinking fund for the liquidation of the indebtedness due the Government by the Pacific Railroad Companies, and Mr. Eaton opposed the Judiciary Committee's bill.

Mr. BOUTWELL, submitted an amendment to the third section of the bill reported by the Railroad Committee so as to provide that the payments by said companies to the credit of the sinking fund "shall be in addition to all payments or other requirements under the original acts," instead of "in lieu of all payments or other requirements, etc." Ordered printed.

Pending the discussion the Senate went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened took a recess until 10 to-morrow.

HOUSE.

Bills Passed.

Soon after mid-day, to which time the recess had been extended, the Deficiency Appropriation bill was passed, with an amendment appropriating $500,000 for the payment of claims against the Interior Department stricken out.

The bill providing for the distribution of the awards made in the convention between the United States and Mexico was passed.

Printing Election Testimony.

Mr. BLACKBURN, from the committee on elections in Louisiana, reported a resolution authorizing the committee to have the testimony taken by it printed in a private printing office, the Public Printer not being able to do the work immediately.

Mr. HALE raised a point of order that the House could have no printing done except at the public printing office.

The Speaker sustained the point and the resolution was withdrawn.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar. After some debate on bills confirming certain private land claims in New Mexico, the committee rose without a conclusion thereon.

Reports on the Louisiana Election.

Mr. MORRISON, Chairman of the special committee on Louisiana affairs, submitted a report of the committee, which concludes with a resolution declaring that the Democratic electors received a majority of the votes in the State of Louisiana, that the pretended canvass and completion of the vote for electors by the Board of Returning Officers was without authority of law, fraudulent and void, and that the vote of that State cannot be counted for Hayes and Wheeler without such canvass and approval of the illegal and fraudulent action of said Returning Board.

Mr. TOWNSEND (Pa.) submitted a minority report, recommending the adoption of a resolution declaring that the Republican electors have been elected in Louisiana, and that the election was examined into, determined, declared and promulgated by the proper authorities of said State under all forms of law and in compliance with the Constitution of the United States.

Both reports were ordered printed and recommitted. The House then took a recess until 10 to-morrow.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Raids by the Savages on Ranches.

CHEYENNE, Wy., February 9.—A party of Indians, supposed to be Cheyennes, made an attack on Chase's ranche, on Horse Creek, thirty miles north of this place, yesterday evening. A force of fifteen citizens mustered, gave the Indians battle, drove them off, and captured four of their ponies. No whites were injured. A detachment of the Fifth Cavalry left Ft. Russell to-night to endeavor to intercept the Indians.

DEADWOOD, D. T., February 9.—On Tuesday Messrs. Young and Dean departed from Spear Fish in a wagon for a hunt. A few miles from town they were fired into. Last night Indians made a dash on the ranches a short distance from Crook City, killing Thos. Waldron, of Montana, and wounding another man severely, and succeeded in carrying away about fifty horses The man who was wounded killed one Indian.

MR. MORRILL'S CONDITION.

Some Slight Hope of His Recovery.

WASHINGTON, February 9.—There have been a number of rumors agitating the community to-day in reference to the condition of Secretary Morrill. In the morning a report reached the Treasury Department that he was dying. About the middle of the afternoon it was announced on semi-official authority that he had died. These reports, however, all proved to be untrue.

The Secretary during the day was in a very precarious condition, and his death was momentarily anticipated by the friends who were around his bedside; but toward evening he rallied somewhat, and the latest bulletin, coming from the relatives direct, is that his condition is somewhat improved, and is such as to give encouragement as to his ultimate recovery.

THE WHISKY WAR.

A North Carolina Court Attacked by Armed Men While Trying a Distiller.

WASHINGTON, February 9.—The following was received this afternoon:

GREENSBORO, N. C., February 9, 1877.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C.:

District Attorney Rusk writes to Marshal Douglass that at a trial of a distiller before Commissioner Morris, in Henderson county, N. C., on the 3d, twenty armed men mounted men attacked the court, fatally wounding Harkins, a Deputy Marshal. The other officials escaped. The distiller was fatally wounded.

WAGNER, Revenue Agent.

THE FIELD OF POLITICS.

Revelations by an Alleged Ineligible Hayes Elector.

$100,000 Offered for His Vote by the Democrats.

Now Tilden Endeavored to Secure the Presidency.

THE BAD REPUTATION OF MADDOX EXPOSED.

Testimony of Ex-Gov. Stearns, of Florida.

LOUISIANA.

Attempted Bribery of a Hayes Elector.

WASHINGTON, February 9.—The Senate sub-committee on Louisiana affairs had A. B. Levisee, the alleged ineligible Hayes elector, before them to-day. In the course of his examination witness said a proposition was made to him for a consideration to cast his electoral vote for Samuel J. Tilden. On the 4th of December witness was at the residence of Mrs. Barlow, Constantinople street, New Orleans. He had dined out, and returning home, Mrs. Barlow and her daughter being present, one of them gave witness a note asking him to meet C. W. Johnson at Cassiday's Hotel on important business. The ladies asked witness what it meant. He replied he had no idea. The ladies thought Johnson wanted witness to vote for Tilden. Johnson, an active Democrat, called next morning, and asked witness to meet S. M. Ashur (whom witness had known as a banker in Shreveport) at Cassiday's. Witness did so, first informing Marshal Pitkin of his suspicions. Ashur and witness walked to a retired part of the town. Ashur said he had important business to propose, and would make a fair proposition as a broker. He then presented his offer, whether witness would be willing to receive a certain sum of money, say thirty or forty thousand dollars, and refuse his certificate as an elector. Witness gave no direct answer, as he had arranged to do with Pitkin, and asked several questions, and finally said the price was too small, that he might as well receive $200,000 as $40,000, that it was a big chance to make a big thing, that it only happened once in a hundred years that a man had an opportunity to make a President, and finally, that Johnson might say to his friends that Levisee was not unwilling to listen to the proposition, but that they had not got up to his price yet, and left him. After another meeting that night. At the second interview Ashur said witness would be required to cast his vote for Tilden. Witness replied that this was

A New Question,

and put him off and stuck to his price of $200,000. Finally, after more close inquiry, witness wanted to know who his backers were. Then he went off to see his friend or prompter, and was back in half an hour. Witness asked whom he had seen, and he gave the name of Walter Pugh. Ashur said $100,000 was the utmost that could be raised by Pugh or his backers, and asked witness to go with him next morning to the common, and they would meet two men, Pugh and the moneyed man. Witness and Ashur went to the place appointed and met the two men as described. The man said to be the moneyed man witness recognized as Hernandez, a prominent New Orleans broker. Hernandez spoke to witness, and witness introduced Ashur to him. Hernandez wished to talk, and witness declined, saying Hernandez could talk to Ashur, as he was the party to talk to. Witness then went home, after making an appointment for the next morning at the St. Charles Hotel. He met Ashur next day at eleven, and made an appointment for noon, when they again met, and Ashur said $100,000 was all that could be raised. Witness stuck to his $200,000, and said it was not worth while to talk about it any more. Ashur is a Jew, a fine business man and good neighbor. Witness regrets to have to expose his name. Witness reported all these proceedings to Pitkin as they took place, and Pitkin was well satisfied with what witness had done. He has never seen Johnson since.

The Bad Reputation of Maddox

WASHINGTON, February 9.—At the session to-day of the House Committee in connection with the electoral vote, Captain C. Irving Dittis, of Baltimore, testified that the reputation of J. H. Maddox as to truth and veracity among the citizens of Baltimore is not good. Witness would not believe him under oath. Maddox's reputation for honesty is not very good, either.

Mr. Lawrence offered to prove that Maddox offered to furnish a Confederate regiment with clothing from the North, that he solicited a contribution of money and to bacco, but never furnished the clothing, and also that Maddox furnished the Confederate Government with supplies. But he was objected to as he had no personal knowledge of the facts enumerated. The only persons who could give proper testimony upon these points were General Bradley and Johnson, and his Adjutant General, Booth. The general rumor was that Maddox did not furnish the clothing he had agreed to furnish. Witness saw Maddox in New Orleans ostensibly as a revenue agent, but in reality he was a confidential agent of the President of the United States, that he was acquainted with people in New Orleans who supposed him to be a Democrat, that he had received very valuable information which would be of great service to the committee of which witness was a member, and requested an introduction to Mr. Garfield or Senator Sherman. Witness mentioned the matter to Senator Sherman, who said Maddox was probably not trustworthy. Witness went to New Orleans as the request of the President of the United States to witness the count of the vote by the Returning Board. Witness has been a Democrat all his life, but voted for Hayes and Wheeler. He was in the Confederate army. (To Mr. Sparks)—While witness was in New Orleans he attended a quadroon ball and danced there. He told his wife about it and a number of other ladies and gentlemen. Hon. Lyman Trumbull was there also and danced with the girls. Mr. Sherman and Mr. Garfield were not there, but a number of gentlemen of both visiting committees were there.

An excited war of words occurred at this point between the members of the committee and witness. Mr. Sparks having said he believed Judge Trumbull would designate witness' story as stuff, Captain Dittis replied angrily that if the Chairman meant to insinuate that his (witness') statement was untrue, he (the chairman), assumed something which he had no right to.

Witness continued: All the parties went to the ball as a matter of curiosity. One feature of the ball was women with pink eyes.

The committee laughed heartily at the closing portion of Capt. Dittis' evidence.

Samuel M. Shoemaker, resident Manager of the Adams Express Company at Baltimore, testified that he knows Maddox by sight. His reputation for truth and veracity is bad. Witness would not believe him under oath. Transactions of Maddox upon which this opinion was based occurred about seven years ago.

During the cross-examination Levisee stated that when Johnston came to Mrs. Barlow's he remarked he would like to be in witness' shoes, as he could make $200,000 in two days. Witness named $200,000 as a more proper consideration for so big a thing. He never suggested he would accede to their proposition and make a speech to the Returning Board placing his action for not voting for Hayes on high moral grounds. Such suggestion was made by Ashur, but he did not agree to it. At the last interview (and all took place within twenty-four hours) Ashur stated the $100,000 was awaiting for him. At the meeting of the electors witness announced he had been offered $100,000 to cast his vote for Tilden.

The Democratic Report From Louisiana.

WASHINGTON, February 9.—The majority of the House Committee on Louisiana made their report to night. It is a precious Democratic document. They claim first that the Democrats were extremely desirous of having a peaceful election, but that the Republicans were interested in having confusion, and did all they could to bring about disorder. They allege that the means used to bring black men to vote the Democratic ticket were only such as are used to persuade voters in other States, in times of great political excitement. There was no intimidation, but there was an active canvass. They deny the power of the Returning Board to throw out the votes from any parish, and the votes from any parish, and claim that the law does not give them this power when legally interpreted. They argue that the votes for electors should have been canvassed under a special act of the State, clearly defining the powers of the special board created under such a law. They charge that O. H. Brewster and A. B. Levisee held office when they "ran" as electors, and were therefore not eligible, and that their subsequent resignation of these offices and absence from the meeting of the electors until they were reappointed, did not relieve them of the weight of ineligibility. They finally conclude that a fair canvass of the righteous votes would give the State to Tilden.

FLORIDA.

Testimony of Gov. Stearns on the Election.

WASHINGTON, February 9.—The House Committee on the powers, privileges, etc., examined ex-Governor Stearns, of Florida, to-day. He replied to questions by Judge Lawrence that he never received or sent any telegrams saying that "We (meaning the Republicans) must have Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina by fair means or foul." He never received a telegram from anybody outside of the State requesting him to send couriers for returns, which must be made to show a majority for Hayes. Witness gave Frank Sherwin no dispatch to anybody in which troops were asked for. The dispatch from Mr. W. E. Chandler, "Bismarck ought to come here at once," was sent to C. D. Willard, of this city, and had reference to railroad matters.

Gov. Stearns stated that he knew operator DeBerry, who professed to him to be a Republican.

Mr. Field examined Gov. Stearns with reference to the returns from Baker county, and asked him whether he was not informed before giving the electoral certificate that two precincts in that county were fraudulently omitted by the Board of Canvassers. He replied that he had no such information. He further stated that on November 8th no telegrams passed between himself and parties in the North.

Gov. Stearns stated that on November 9th he telegraphed to Secretary Chandler that a train aboard of which were couriers had been wrecked by Ku-klux, and that he thought there was a majority in the State for Hayes if an honest canvass could be had and troops to preserve the peace. He explained that in about one-tenth of the counties in the State there were Democratic county officials who acted as county canvasers, that on the train which was wrecked there were only two persons, who had been instructed to go to the western counties, which were largely Democratic, and ascertain the result of the election. He was apprehensive of violence, inasmuch as the people were in a very excited state of mind, and hence desired troops to preserve the peace.

Gov. Stearns stated that on the same day he received a reply from Secretary Chandler, saying that our telegram would be referred to the President at Philadelphia. Communicate with him." He received another telegram from Chandler about the 9th or 10th, asking "What is the situation?" and requesting to be kept informed, to which he replied that the situation was unchanged. He did not telegraph to the President, nor did Sherwin, to his knowledge. About the same time he received a telegram from the Secretary of Warsaying a sufficient number of troops had been sent to Tallahassee. He had no recollection of any telegram from Secretary Chandler saying that he (Chandler) had seen the President and Secretary of War, and that troops would be sent. On or about November 8 he received a dispatch from Secretary Chandler, saying "Grave importance attaches to the electoral vote, and we invite your careful attention and supervision to the official canvassing the vote," or words to that effect. Nothing was said about money in any telegram which passed between him and persons in the North, and he also said he had no knowledge of any money having been raised from the North, either before or after the election.

Without concluding the examination of Gov. Stearns, the committee adjourned until to-morrow.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

NEW BEDFORD, February 9.—The Wamsutta Mills will advance the wages in March to the January rates.

HAMILTON, ONT., February 9.—William Cook, of Brierly township, last evening fatally shot his daughter and then killed himself.

NORFOLK, February 9.—The ball given in the navy yard last night in honor of Grand Duke Alexis and the Russian naval officers was a brilliant affair.

CLEVELAND, O., February 9.—Peter Gerdune, scale inspector for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was run over and killed by the cars in this city yesterday.

BALTIMORE, February 9.—Eight bodies of the crew of the oyster schooner Laura, capsized near Annapolis, in the gale of December 10th, were recovered yesterday. The bodies were well preserved.

DEADWOOD, D. T., February 9.—Another rich strike was made to-day at the lower end of the city. Eighteen cents was taken from one pan of the surface of the earth. The claim is known as New Discovery.

COLUMBUS, O., February 9.—In the House a bill was introduced to regulate the manner of issuing life insurance policies, and to protect the holders of the same. Both houses adjourned until next Tuesday afternoon.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., February 9.—In the House to-day resolutions denouncing the barbarism of imprisoning Wells and Anderson in a dungeon, and protesting in the name of Illinois against such action, were referred to a committee.

PHILADELPHIA, February 9.—The police made a descent on a cock pit near the Centennial grounds, and captured forty men. Pat McCrary, one of the sports of the main, was shot dead during the excitement of the raid. The police did not use firearms.

CINCINNATI, February 9.—James White, one of the "gang," was convicted to-day of procuring illegal votes at the last election. Eph Holland is believed to be the chief of this gang, and it is thought when Ephraim's trial comes matters will go hard with him.

CHICAGO, February 9.—Cushing, Kirk & McLean, a wholesale boot and shoe firm, corner of Wabash avenue and Madison street, this morning filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $222,000; assets $100,000. The creditors of the firm are chiefly Boston and New York parties.

BALTIMORE, February 9.—Charles Henry Simpson and Martin Henry, both colored, were hanged to-day at Port Tobacco, Md., for the murder of John W. Everett in July, 1876. Simpson's neck was broken. Henry died from strangulation. About 4,000 persons, mostly colored, witnessed the execution.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 9.—The case of the United States against the Central Pacific Railroad Company to recover 5 per cent. of the net earnings of the road from the time of the completion of the road on July 16th, 1869, to October 31st, 1874, was commenced in the United States Circuit Court to-day. The amount involved is $1,836,685.10.

CLEVELAND, February 9.—There are but two or three witnesses to be examined now in reference to the Ashtabula horror, after which the jury will adjourn for a week to attend to outside matters pertaining to a verdict. The jury will then convene and render a verdict. The three unidentified bodies which were left in the vault for identification have been ordered to be buried.

WORK AHEAD AT THE MINTS.

A Year to Finish the Fifty Millions of Dollars of Change Money.

WASHINGTON, February 9.—The mints of the United States have not recently been able to coin trade dollars as rapidly as they have been wanted by bullion and exchange dealers. During the month of January last the San Francisco Mint coined $10,620,000 in trade dollars, but the monthly deposits are still in excess of the coining capacity. Deposits of bullion for these coins have been declined for some months past at the Philadelphia and Carson mints. Depositors pay a seigniorage charge for trade dollars of 1½ per cent., an advance of ½ per cent. having recently been made. The moneys accuring from this charge are paid without deduction into the United States Treasury. About $21,000,000 of the $50,000,000 change money authorized by law to be issued remain to be coined, which, allowing one month for the annual settlement and repairs, will occupy the mints until about February, 1878. After that it will be necessary to begin the coinage of half and quarter pieces to meet the requirements of the country on and after January, 1879, the time fixed by law for resumption. Nearly all the gold and silver bullion being purchased in the United States at the present time and for some months past finds its way to the mints, and the indications are that considerable amounts of foreign bullion will be imported and deposited for coinage. Should Congress authorize the coinage of a silver dollar during the present session, which is not probable, it would be necessary to reduce the rate of silver change coinage at the Philadelphia mint in order to manufacture dollar pieces, and that would materially prolong the time for completing the coinage of the silver change money. Should the coinage of a silver dollar not be authorized during the present session, the coinage of trade dollars will be increased as soon as it shall be found practicable to relax the production of subsidiary coins.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Eastern Question.

LONDON, February 9.—The Pall Mall *Gazette*, in a leading article, says: "Sir Stafford Northcote's speech in the House of Commons last evening can signify nothing but this: That he cannot admit that the great powers have done with the proposals of the conference because they have been rejected by the Porte, nor allow that the new Turkish constitution is to be taken as an answer to the wish and appeal of the powers."

The Pall Mall *Gazette* thinks the Government in the Lords and Commons have spoken with different voices. It adds: "Perhaps Midhat Pasha's fall and Edhem Pasha's accession may have suggested to certain members of the administration that Lord Salisbury's threatening language at the close of the conference may be repeated with advantage now."

Detailed reports of the speeches made yesterday by Earl Granville in the House of Lords and the Marquis of Hartington in the House of Commons show that the Liberal party intended to uphold the view that England should co-operate with other powers for the coercion of Turkey, and even co-operate with Russia alone if the other powers declined to act. Earl Granville said: "If Government influence were used in persuading Europe in one body to come forward and insist, as they have a moral and just right to do, that Turkey shall perform the promises she has so long delayed, the result could not be doubtful. It may be said you are not able to persuade the European powers, but I am not sure that the impression does not prevail that England is the only obstacle. At all events, you would not be much worse off after making the attempt. Will anybody tell me that if once the Turks got into their heads, if they really believed that not only England, but the whole of Europe is absolutely and seriously in earnest in this matter, that Turkey, which up to this moment has been influenced by one power, could resist the united powers of Europe? I believe it would be utterly unnecessary to resort to coercion. I believe if the Government will follow that course. They will meet with great success, and they will receive the congratulations and approval of all parties and all classes of this country."

The Marquis of Hartington said: "There are some among us (I trust that the Government do not belong to the number) who look with calmness, if not satisfaction, at the prospect of leaving Turkey and Russia face to face and the prospect of war between them. I ask whether the danger of that position as regards English interests has diminished? Whether it has not rather increased at the time when cunning, rather than encounter the perils of such situation, rather than allow Russia to take upon herself singly the task of enforcing the proposals which had been agreed upon between England and Russia as to the affairs of Greece, was willing even to go to the length of proposing to co-operate with Russia for the purpose of attaining the end in view? I am unwilling to believe that the resources of diplomacy are exhausted by the failure of the conference. Of this, at all events, I am sure, that the Government will take a heavy responsibility upon themselves if they do not strive to do everything in their power to preserve concerted action among the powers for the accomplishment of these benificent ends, for which the conference labored, but unfortunately labored vainly, to attain."

Lord Derby, in his speech on the address, declared England's policy had been to press the recommendations of the conference upon the Porte, but not use or sanction the use of force, and at the same time not undertake to protect Turkey from force used by the powers. With regard to the Czar's assurances, though he believed in the Czar's sincerity, still even the Czar might be compelled to act against his personal wishes.

The Duke of Argyle declared his belief that the Government's policy of never forcing Turkey to comply with their wishes would end in a disastrous war.

TURKEY.

The Porte's Circular Letter.

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 9.—The circular of the Porte on the failure of the conference, dated January 25, after recapitulating the arguments justifying the rejection of the proposals of the conference, laments in a very contemptuous tone on the assertion made by Gen. Ignatieff at the final sitting of the conference that the Porte by its action had virtually abrogated the treaty of Paris. The Porte declares that nothing would have been easier for the Turkish delegates, if they had considered such course expedient, than to show that Gen. Ignatieff's assertion was defective, both in form and substance. The delegates, however, remained silent, as Gen. Ignatieff's remarks were irrelevant to the object of the conference. The European delegates, by their silence, gave an unequivocal sign of their astonishment at the language in which Gen. Ignatieff pretended to express the views of the whole conference.

Peace or War.

LONDON, February 10.—A Belgrade dispatch says M. Kartsoff, the Russian Consul General, is expected, bearing peace. He is recognized as identified with the plans of Sclavonic societies. It is believed in the highest circles that official Russia earnestly desires peace between Servia and Turkey, as it would remove a cause of constant irritation with Austria, and leave Russia at liberty to deal with Bulgaria. The Russian Sclavonic societies desire war, believing Turkish occupation would follow and force the Russian Government to take active steps immediately. They also desire to provoke the Hungarians, believing that the Sclavonians in Austria must triumph if aroused by any overt act of the Hungarian Ministry. The question of peace or war hangs upon the relative strength of the influence exercised in Belgrade by official and unofficial Russia.

Servians Concentrating.

Four thousand men left Belgrade on Thursday for Gladova. The Servians are concentrating all their forces in that quarter.

Russian Mobilization.

A Vienna correspondent says it is reported that Russia is about to mobilize more army corps to operate on the upper Danube in the event of war.

RUSSIA.

The Press.

LONDON, February 10.—A dispatch from Vienna reports that the Chief of the St. Petersburg Press Bureau has been dismissed by order of the Czar for permitting a journal to use language detrimental to the peace and concord with friendly governments.

SPAIN.

The Senate Dissolved.

MADRID, February 9.—The *Tiempo* announces that the King has signed a decree dissolving the Senate and ordering free elections.

FOREIGN POINTS.

THE amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance yesterday was £50,000.

BARON SENNYEY, leader of the Hungarian Conservatives, and Herr von Ozekhely, President of Court Cassation, met at Vienna yesterday to open negotiations respecting the formation of a new Hungarian cabinet.

THE PRODIGAL'S RETURN.

The Defaulting Bank Cashier—He Comes Home to Die—His Mysterious Appearance.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 9.—At Franklin, Ind., this morning, R. T. Taylor, the defaulting cashier of the First National Bank of that place, was found lying in the back room of Dr. Payne's office, in an apparently unconscious condition. He has been removed to his residence, and the doctors pronounce him insane and in a very critical condition. Being subject to heart disease, they say death may occur at any moment. He has no money with him, and claims that his traveling bag, which was supposed to have contained the money, was in the caboose car. He is thought to have arrived during the night on a freight train. He says he has been absent six years. At one o'clock Taylor was unconscious. The belief at Franklin is that the loss to the bank will reach one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. The general ledger and other books of importance are still missing.

CHICAGO, February 9.—About 12:20 to-night the boiler of the *Daily News* establishment exploded without warning, and demolished a two story extension of the building, besides breaking a large amount of glass, ruining a folder, and injuring the four cylinder press to some extent. The engineer and four folders were in the room at the time the explosion occurred, but none of them were very seriously injured, though two or three of them were scalded and bruised.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Legislative Proceedings.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, February 9, 1877.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 10 A. M.

Passed Second Reading.

The following bills passed a second reading:

An act prohibiting persons from being at the same time interested in contracts for supplies to cities and counties, and sureties for any officer thereof.

An act authorizing Common Pleas Courts to direct the holding of inquests in the case of lunatics and habitual drunkards to be heard before a prothonotary and a jury drawn from the panel of jurors in attendance.

An act to prevent the abuse and oppression of live stock while in transit.

An act regulating the term of members of town councils in the several boroughs.

Passed First Reading.

A large number of bills passed a first reading.

Among them the following were the most important:

An act to authorize the clerks of the various Courts of Quarter Sessions of Oyer and Terminer to take recognizances and bail on approved bonds in certain cases.

An act providing for attachments on wages for necessaries furnished to families.

An act to authorize gas and water companies to borrow money and to secure the same by bond and mortgage.

An act to protect the people against incompetent practitioners of medicine and obstetrics.

An act to facilitate the settlement of estates of decedents.

An act relating to burial grounds and cemeteries situated in and adjacent to incorporated boroughs.

An act to prevent county superintendents of common schools from managing or teaching private schools.

An act to prescribe the duties of the Superintendent of Public Instruction in paying out salaries to county, city or borough superintendents of schools.

A supplementary act prescribing the proceedings and penalties in cases of failure to keep roads in repair.

New Bills Read in Place.

By Mr. DILL, an act permitting fishing with nets in the rivers of the Commonwealth.

By Mr. MCNEIL, an act granting the permission of the State of Pennsylvania for the acquisition of lands of the State bordering on the Ohio and Monongahela rivers to the United States for purposes of building dams, locks, &c., for the maintenance of slack water.

Adjourned until Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

HOUSE.

The House met at 10 A. M.

Local Option.

Numerous petitions asking for the re-enactment of the local option law were presented.

Western Penitentiary.

Mr. LONG, of Allegheny, read a memorial from the inspectors of the Western Penitentiary withdrawing the penitentiary annex bill.

Bills Reported.

The following bills were reported affirmatively from committees:

An act to prevent frequent changes of school books in the public schools of the city of Pittsburgh.

An act requiring the court to fix the amount of bail for collectors of district and township taxes.

Bills Introduced.

The following new bills were introduced:

By Mr. MCGILL, of Allegheny, an act relating to game and fish.

Also, to prevent Superintendents of Common Schools from engaging in teaching and training pupils for teachers.

Also, a supplementary act relating to road improvements of West Deer township, Allegheny county.

An act allowing County Commissioners to select jurors.

An act to determine the compensation of newspaper publishers for advertising legal notices.

An act requiring railroad companies to increase the height of bridges at road crossings.

An act relating to cruelty to children.

An act to revise and amend so as to produce uniformity in the fee bills of Justices of the Peace.

An act to relieve charitable devises and bequests from the payment of collateral inheritance tax.

Final Adjournment.

Mr. STEWART, of Lawrence, offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:

That the Senate return to the House the joint resolution fixing the time for final adjournment.

Adopted—yeas 142, nays 7. The resolution was offered to enable the House to correct an ambiguity in the amendment to the resolution referred to, which might affect the question of compensation of members of the Legislature for services rendered at an adjourned session.

Passed First Reading.

The following bills passed first reading:

An act to facilitate the collection of borough taxes.

An act authorizing the Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas to do certain acts heretofore requiring the concurrence of two or more Judges.

An act allowing Sheriffs to invoke a *posse comitatus* to quell lawlessness.

Adjourned until Monday evening at 7½ o'clock.

Public Printing.

Upon a full hearing before the Governor, State Treasurer, Auditor General and Attorney General, the allotment of the contract for public printing by Secretary Quay to Lane S. Hart has been unanimously approved.

Why Is It So

That prompt men buy their Flour, Groceries, &c., at the Checkered Front.

Beware of Dealers

Who pretend they are selling you White River Flour, only under other brands.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Lent commences Wednesday next. Have you ordered Fish? I have in stock the finest Mackerel that can be obtained. Full Weights. Prices Reasonable.

Headquarters for Lake Herring, Labrador Herring, Cod Fish, White River and Emerald Flours.

Try my Roast Coffees.

T. C. JENKINS.

NEW MAPLE SYRUP—THE FIRST of the season, in one gallon jugs, just received and for sale at the Family Grocery Store of JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO., Corner of Liberty and Ninth streets.

WASHINGTON TOPICS.

WASHINGTON, February 9, 1877.

The Cameron Breach of Promise Case.

Senator Cameron says that the suit against him for breach of promise is stimulated by black mailers, who will be exposed. The Senator some time ago procured a situation for plaintiff in the Treasury Department, but she was dismissed, and he declined to have her restored.

Centennial Statue of Liberty.

The President to-day transmitted to Congress a message enclosing a memorial, at the request of a committee composed of many distinguished citizens of New York recently appointed to co-operate with the generous body of French citizens who design to erect in the harbor of New York a colossal statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World." The memorial is signed by Wm. M. Evaris, E. D. Morgan, Wm. C. Bryant and others, respectfully asking the concurrence of the President, requesting him to transmit the memorial to Congress, and asking that a site on Bedloe Island be given on which to erect the statue in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of American independence. The President, in his message, says "Very little is asked of us and to do, and I hope the wishes of the memorialists may receive your very favorable consideration."

Patents to Pennsylvanians.

The following is a list of patents issued to inventors in Pennsylvania, excepting Philadelphia, for the week ending February 12, 1877, and each dated January 30, 1877, furnished by Cox & Cox, Solicitors of Patents, Washington, D. C.:

C. King, dental plugger, Pittsburgh; J. Klien, making grubbing hoe, Pittsburgh; L. Moores, millstone dresser, Cole's Creek; M. Noalson, T. Higgins and W. Knott, bolster and step, Chester; H. Reinsle, lead pipe joint, Allegheny; G. Selden and T. Nagle, boiler, Erie; D. Couch, harrow, Noblestown; J. Kirks, roving twister, Chester; H. Miller, harrow and cultivator, Newville; W. Moore, harrow, Cairo; E. Sivelly, corset, Scranton.

The Investigations.

Senator Mitchell says his report on Oregon affairs is not finished, that when finished it will be submitted to the full Committee on Privileges and Elections for consideration, and further, that the notice of it recently published is without authority and in the main incorrect.

Hon. Fernando Wood's committee on military interference in the South agreed to-day by a strict party vote to take testimony in advance of the printing of the documents recently sent by the President to the House.

DAILY GAZETTE

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING, Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

JOSIAH KING.....M. P. REED.....GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Official Paper of Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1877.

DAILY GAZETTE.

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Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1877.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 46.

BONDS at FRANKFORT, new 5's, 103¾.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 105¾.

AS TO MADDOX—well, if that subject is probed a little farther, in the way it was done yesterday, the poor fellow will wish he'd never been born.

THE *Post* doesn't take kindly to the Florida decision, and is now abusing the Electoral Commission. Its tune has greatly changed. It now thinks the Commission proposes to legalize fraud.

EVEN the New York *Sun* now thinks the Electoral Commission unconstitutional and denounces it accordingly. The *Post* is getting ready to do the same thing. What an influence its first decision has had.

IF the gentlemen who call themselves the Citizens Committee would carefully study the causes of our debt burden, they would see where a more direct and effective remedy could be found than they suggest in their resolutions.

WE have received a communication, giving us the workings of one Building Loan Association. We wait for others, purposing, when we have heard from several, to embody the results of the several statements in a single article.

WILLIAM M. EVARTS holds his own as decidedly the ablest person associated as counsel with the Electoral Commission. He is clear-headed, calm, gentlemanly, and thorough in his discussion of any point raised. His argument on the eligibility af the elector HUMPHREYS was unanswerable.

WHAT a splendid record the Democracy are making before the people. RANDALL thrusting an old man of seventy into a noisome dungeon; COX justifying it; FIELD garbling testimony to decieve the Electoral commission; and PICKETT, MADDOX and LITTLEFIELD swearing to lies concocted in company with FIELD!

THE bill for the relief of Prothonotary KENNEDY is safely through the Senate. To such of the House members as may be interested to know, as controlling their action on the bill, it may be said that he is a true and faithful officer, and that the expense incurred was in behalf of the State, and at the instance of the State officials,—the State treasury deriving the benefit of the decision rendered. It is, therefore, simply right and just that this outlay should be reimbursed.

THE MOODY and SANKEY meetings in Boston, have not as yet achieved the success expected of them, and the Bostonians are disposed to run them down. This is unfortunate. It seems that a critical spirit prevails, and the meetings were regarded as an entertainment, and the sermons of Mr. MOODY were expected to be refined literary treats, and SANKEY's singing artistic and cultivated. Because the standard set up was not fully realized, modern Athens is shocked. We hope and believe success will yet come when the hypercritical spirit gives way.

AFFAIRS in Europe, with regard to the Eastern question, continue as unsettled as ever. Turkey is apparently endeavoring to give effect to her new constitution, and yet her Ministerial changes keep everything involved in doubt. Austria and Russia appear to be acting more in concert than was thought possible a few weeks ago. It is still probable that the opening of spring will witness renewed military operations, and that the war, deferred now, as much by weather and the lack of complete preparation, will yet be brought on. Thus uncertainty reigns, and the outcome cannot be confidently predicted.

THE immaculate Democracy—so pure, so guileless, so child-like in innocence,—would never think of attempting to defeat the will of the people, by using here as a counterblast. But come to think of it now, doesn't it just seem a little queer that it was so anxious to make a free will offering of $200,000 to the Louisiana Returning Board, and failing to find a cheerful recipient for the gift there, yearned to make a HAYES elector from Louisiana, its beneficiary to the extent of $100,000, as the gentleman yesterday testified to, with a precision as to days, dates and names, that cannot be gainsayed? Oh, Democracy, thy name is reform, and—CRONIN.

WE have several letters indorsing our editoral on the citizens' movement, and commending the views urged. One of the leading members of the old Taxpayers' Union writes, among others, urging that the subject be pressed, and commending our plan, while expressing his confidence in several gentlemen he names who are engaged in the citizens' movement. We do not misappreciate the fact that a considerable number of those engaged in the citizens' movement are excellent gentlemen, pure and honest of motive, and sincere in desiring the well being of the city. The trouble is, they do not seem to clearly understand what they want, and particularly how they shall proceed to remedy the evils they do understand. They appear to be groping in the dark. We propose, the moment we can divest this question of its immediate political bearings, to fully detail where the trouble is, and what remedies will serve to correct it. But we do not think the self-constituted committee that has been acting should assume to represent the people of this city.

RANDALL, COX and Democrats generally in the House resist the idea of allowing the Returning Board prisoners,—one an old man of seventy, any better accommodations than the Capitol dungeon. It is not generally known, but is nevertheless true, that these men are not actually, but only constructively in contempt, and yet punishment more brutal than is usually dealt out to murderers, pending their execution, is put upon them. The House demanded the original returns, on which the Returning Board based their decision, and the Board, while denying the legal right of Congress to enforce this demand, at the same time explained that as required by the laws of Louisiana, the papers had been filed in the office of the Secretary of State and were in his custody, and not theirs. Yet despite this, they have been incarcerated in a murderer's dungeon, till one is severely ill. The barbarity has not been equaled of late. It shows the revengefulness and desperation of the Democrats, and at the same time the necessity of vigorous action on the part of Republicans. We need BLAINE in the House just now.

CHARLES O'CONOR did well to go to the President and apologize for the filthy letter he addressed after the election to a friend of his in St. Louis, in which he attacked the President in these words: "The drunken Democrat whom the Republicans dragged out of the Galena gutter, besmeared with the blood of his countrymen slain in domestic broil, and lifted to a high pedestal as the Moloch of their worship, rules—and until a great change in sentiment shall take place must continue to rule—over the prostrate ruins of WASHINGTON'S Republic. The Republic perished on the day that MCDOWELL moved on to Richmond." Yet many Republican papers think him very impudent, after writing the above, to go into the presence of GRANT at all. But he went before the Supreme Court, right after, and there declared that "there is not a person in the country who has the faculty of blushing who could look an honest man in the face and say that the HAYES electors were fairly chosen in Florida." What a different man is WM. M. EVARTS, who without asperity, calmly, learnedly and logically presents his case. He needs make no abject apologies, and offers no insults. Are not the two men representative of the parties whose counsel they are?

THE School bill, embracing Mr. HARPER'S method of reform in school matters in this city, has been introduced by Mr. MITCHEL, and should be promptly passed. Naturally, there are interested parties who will oppose it,—as there are those who will oppose any system of retrenchment. There is one fact that the people of this city must fully consider, in advance of any attempt at retrenchment and reform,—that there will be interested parties, who have friends, and who will oppose every economical measure that may be proposed. This school bill will save the city $50,000 a year. It will not impair the efficiency of our schools; on the contrary, it will promote order, system and efficiency, and contribute, in our judgment, to the advantage of our system of schools. The bill comes forward as a test of the willingness of our citizens, to firmly seek the retrenchment of expenses. If we hope to do this without opposition, we are mistaken; if we are to yield to every display of interested opposition, we will never accomplish anything. So far as we have noticed, not a single substantial argument has been brought forward against this bill. The several statements we have seen were trivial and foolish. The opposition centres on the single fact that the bill cuts off a number of salaries, and those interested and their friends, oppose. We regret that any should suffer, but the welfare of the many must be considered.

THE spirit of desperation still animates the Democratic party. The first moves under the Electoral Commission do not suit them, and despite the fact that its organization was essentially a Democratic measure, there is talk of repudiation and appeal, for the purpose of frightening weak kneed Republicans once more. "Unless Mr. TILDEN be declared elected," assert the Democratic newspapers, "he will avail himself of the constitutional right of appeal, and we shall have the greatest law suit of this generation." In view of the same contingency, the well-informed Washington correspondent of the *Sun* remarks that the Democrats will probably "seek by some sort of tactics to get things in a shape where the House can decide that there has been no election, and then proceed to elect Mr. TILDEN." We do not regard this as at all strange. We never seriously anticipated that the Democracy would willingly submit to this measure, unless it worked to their interest entirely But the people have discovered their selfish, perfidious spirit, and the limit of forbearance has about been reached. There were honest minded Republicans who thought the Electoral Commission but a fair concession, arguing that if the Republican party did not honestly have the election, they did not wish HAYES to be inaugurated; and that the Commission would be likely to make an honest decision. But the symptoms of continued resistance, in the event of not gaining their point, show just what the Democracy are. Their desperate expedients to get evidence in their favor; their willingness to impose garbled testimony on the Electoral Commission, and their bad spirit generally, is beginning to give the people to know just what they are to expect; and with this, is a rising sense of indignation through the country at large.

FLORIDA OURS.

The result is as we had anticipated. The tribunal decides that the vote of Florida shall be counted for HAYES and WHEELER. The decision will not only give satisfaction in Republican ranks, but must be accepted by every fair-minded man as a clear evidence that the Democratic game to "bull-doze" the Republicans out of their just rights, fairly gained at the polls, was entirely to attenuated, and that when brought before a fair judicial tribunal could not stand the test. Florida was as certainly clearly Republican at the late election as was Pennsylvania, and the attempt of the Democracy to snatch the prize was as bold a piece of rascality as ever that party has been guilty of. The decision of the Tribunal, however, sets the matter at rest. It is a victory for the Republicans,—a victory for the right.

THE PRIMARIES.

The regular exhortation to attend the Primaries has come to be regarded as was the old preacher's "arousements"—a necessity of the political newspaper on the approach of an election. We refer to the subject at some length, now, that we may say several things that seem to us essential to the situation as it is at present. We have had much complaint that the politicians manage the primaries, and the people are overborne and cheated out of their rights. Let us say that if the people will be as attentive to the primaries as are the politicians, they need not be cheated, and could not be beaten. The law allows them to apply to court for an inspector in any case where unfairness or fraud is apprehended; and they need only avail themselves of their rights to secure their advantage. But the fact is, that while the politicians are on the alert, and are ever ready to gather their forces, our citizens are apathetic, and do not, unless they are urgently invited to do so, think of the primaries or make an effort to attend them. The result is, in most instances, that the politicians succeed because the people do not attend—and not that the latter are cheated out of their rights. We know of very few precincts in this city where the respectable element cannot control the election board if they wish. Were they to assemble in considerable numbers when the election officers are to be selected, and put in reputable people, they need never have cause for complaint; but we are well persuaded that the mass of our people do not so much as know when election boards are selected. Let us say, then, that if you will be at the primaries promptly at four o'clock this afternoon, you may control this entire question, and have, subsequently, elections of delegates fairly and properly made.

In the primaries to-day is to be practically determined who shall be our candidates for Mayor, Treasurer and Controller. There are four candidates for each of the offices just named, including in their list names that will be acceptable. If our citizens will take the list and scan them closely, they can determine who they will and should support. Or if they choose to have new names brought forward, it is their right to do so. For Mayor are the names of Messrs. WAINWRIGHT, BRUSH, HUMPHREYS and BUTLER. For Treasurer the names of Messrs. MITCHELL, DENNISON, KILGORE and BROWN. Controller SNODGRASS has no formal opposition within the city. These are all who have come forward as candidates. We do not regard it as within our province to take part in the preliminary canvass for or against the several candidates; but the people who wish to know, can readily learn the merits and demerits of each—their surroundings, associations, qualities and probable course and fitness, if elected. All this is clearly before us, and no one need be ignorant of his preference or duty. If, therefore, the primaries to-day are not properly attended, and your choice is not realized, please know that the fault is largely your own. The politicians delight to have you think you can do nothing, and so stay away.

If, with these facts mentioned, and the opportunity to cast your ballot, you will permit the chance to pass unimproved, the responsibility for bad nominations falls in part on you. It is undoubtedly true that the politicians manage, scheme, plan, "set up" boards, spend money, and do many peculiar things to carry their points,—it is natural they should. With them politics is a business. They follow it as a trade, and it would be strange if they did not attend to their business. To whine and complain is not manly; but to promptly meet the situation is both manly and right. It is far easier to defeat them, if this is desired at the primaries, than anywhere else. We therefore urge that to-day is the day of opportunity to every citizen, who desires the high-toned, pure nominations he professes to seek. If this opportunity is thrown away, it is childish to complain afterward. Therefore do your duty to-day, by attending the primaries and voting for the man you prefer.

As to the issue before the people, the facts should be looked directly in the face. The Democrats have used the citizens' movement as a mere cat's paw, to help themselves. After trolling along the gentlemen whom they had inveigled into the enterprise, till they had made nominations, they promptly determined on a ticket of their own. This they put forward, in the belief that the Republican strength would be divided, and they could thus succeed. Their attitude is practically that of hostility to the citizens' movement, but using it, at the same time, to promote their own ends. If we are to have partisans in office, under the control of a political organization, we ask what claim has the Democratic party to power in this city? Is it more virtuous than the Republican party? Has it shown more regard for the well-being of the city? BLACKMORE was a contribution from that party to the Mayoralty,—was the city well governed under his administration? The Water Commission had in its list active and influential Democrats, who promoted the water works contracts. Is it the nature of a Democrat, just because he is a Democrat, to refuse to make money? Does the history of the country prove them more virtuous than others?

Yet we would have a strong Republican ticket. The people are aroused as to their home interests, and need to act intelligently. As between a Democratic and Republican ticket, all is settled with us; but let us have the best Republican ticket available; and in order to this, let all attend the primaries, and see that the best men are balloted for, and the best results reached. This is the only hope of achieving real good. It is not in kicking against the party. We elected a Democratic House two years ago, but we doubt if many Republicans are particularly proud of their part in that affair. At times it is imagined that a change in party is better, but experience corrects the idea. Thus now, it is better to put the efforts that would be required to carry the Democracy into power into our own primaries, and thus correct abuses there.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Garibaldi's disease is acute rheumatism.

—Gray is to be the fashionable Spring color.

—The Pope is said to be the wealthiest man living.

—Spurgeon will seek improved health in the South of France.

—Vienna journals are full of the triumphs of Nilsson in that city.

—Mrs. Partington says the Commission rescues the country from universal arnica.

—Mrs. Abby Sage Richardson is wintering in Colorado, with an invalid stepdaughter.

—Diaz pays four per cent. a month for money. He should be inaugurated with three balls.

—Dave Dudley's the maddest man in the whole pack. He's been playing the bully for nothing.

—Woodward, late of the Tweed ring, is preparing to build an elegant residence in Norwalk, Connecticut.

—Certainly, the world moves. A darky clergyman edits a column of colored "society gossip" in an Indianapolis paper.

—Military clocks are to be adopted throughout the German Empire. They should keep "uniform" time, of course.

—The New York Coroner refuses to give the public any report of suicides, alleging that it is "subversive of public morality."

—There seems to be an epidemic among the Congressmen. Senator Wadleigh is now reported among the sick, but he is not seriously ill.

—Gen. Spinner is sending North most poetic and tantalizing letters describing the Florida peach blossoms and ripe strawberries among which he dwells.

—Mrs. Nancy Dempsey quarreled with her son-in-law, John Murray, in Boston, last Saturday, and during the altercation dropped dead, of water on the brain.

—The Democrats in possession of the Louisianna Returning Board are like the man with the grip on the bear's caudal appendage—can't hold on much longer, and afraid to let go.

—Aleck Stephens is pasting all his recent obituary notices in a scrap book for future reference, and the country editors who abused him are beginning to get their revolvers in order.

—Senator Thurman is a great sufferer from neuralgia. During the ten days preceding last Friday he had scarcely slept at night, or been free from pain an hour during the daytime.

—Three-fourths of a car load of very valuable oil paintings were lately sent West by the Union Pacific, consigned to Governor Stanford, of San Francisco, Cal. The pictures were purchased at the Centennial.

—The Providence *Journal* thus speaks sensibly and to the point: "Give work to the able-bodied, give food to the sick, give sympathy to the distressed, and consolation to the afflicted, but beware how you give alms to the lazy."

—Governor Wells and his two pistols set the Democratic portion of the House of Representatives shivering. If he had come to Washington with four pistols instead of two, David Dudley Field would have been in Canada by this time.

—There is a good deal of flurry in trade circles, but bustle don't always mean business. The only time when a bustle does unmistakably mean business is when you see it coming for you with a pair of glaring eyes and a broomstick in front of it.

—Russia, in Europe, has a population of 71,730,980, while European Turkey has a population of 8,500,000. The population of the whole Turkish Empire is 47,660,000; of the Russian Empire 86,586,000. Russia has 12,148 miles of railroad, and Turkey 955 miles.

—Forty-seven sentimental young idiots in Los Angeles, California, have paid three dollars to be vaccinated with the virus from the arm of a popular belle. The first one used it all up, but the other forty-six did not know the difference, and took the enterprising doctor's word for it.—*Virginia City Enterprise.*

—The Marquis of Conyngham has just received $100,000 for his historical bureau, inlaid with celebrated Sevres plaques. He had previously refused $80,000, offered by Baron Lionel de Rothschild. The bureau was a present from George III. to his Lordship's grandmother, and is considered unique and priceless.

—Some during the execution tableau in 'All for Her." *First young lady:* "Oh! It's so affecting. I declare the tears are in my eyes already. Josie, dear, how *can* you keep from crying?" *Second young lady:* "Well, Kate, I *should* like to cry, I confess; but unfortunately I left my embroidered handkerchief at home and I can't."

—According to the statistical work of Brehm & Wagner there are ten cities in the world that contain each a million, or more than a million, of inhabitants. There are 29 cities whose population is 500,000, or more, and 215 cities with 100,000, or more, persons. London stands first among the large cities, with a popula 3,489,428; Paris second, with a population of 1,851,792; Constantinople third, with a population of 1,053,000; and Berlin fourth, with a population of 1,045,000.

—The Prince Imperial not long ago went to a ball in Florence, where he looked and behaved thus: "With head erect he marched by us, and from his narrow, pale blue eye gave a dissatisfied though almost unperceived glance at the unbending ranks. Shortly afterward, standing near him, we noted his resemblance to Napoleon III., both in figure, the upper part of the body and short limbs, and in features, though kindly, somewhat unmeaning expression needs a good deal of culture, perhaps misfortune, certainly battle with life, to deserve the epithet showered upon him by tender-hearted bystanders of 'interesting.' He has had his 'baptism of fire,' but it has not singed him."

GOVERNOR HAYES AT HOME.

How Our Next President Fares During the Excitements of the Times.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* thus sketches Governor Hayes at home during present exciting times. "To see this large, handsome and pleasant man daily entering his office here, and quietly going through the routine of Governor of Ohio—matters of dry detail—applications for pardon, petty questions from State officers on a thousand and one points daily, receiving visitors from almost every State, now chatting with a State Senator, again as agreeably and pleasantly conversing with some quiet old farmer who stepped in to see the Governor, and when one sees all this, and looks at the self-poised, independent dignity of the man, notes his pleasant looks—the same for all ranks of men—it is hard to realize that there stands before you a gentleman in whom to-day centre all the immediate hopes and interests of a nation. He is a plain man—but affects no plainness—he is no politician; he is no demagogue. He has no arts—nothing to conceal. He never whispers or winks, but speaks right out candidly in a strong, manly voice, and looks you squarely in the face with those two large blue eyes of his. He is not worrying or fretting. He is patient as Job himself. Others may worry and fret—as for him he looks fresh, young, buoyant, and brilliant. The campaign has not added a furrow to his ruddy cheeks nor a shadow to his high and open brow. He seems to-day much younger than he is, scarcely over forty, a strongly-built, large-chested, healthy, stalwart man, capable of doing a world of work and enduring a world of hardship, and all bravely and without a murmur. Like a good lawyer that he is—he long ago rested his case with the Great Tribunal, first of the people and next of Congress. He will not fret. He will retire early, sleep well, rise early, keep a good appetite and a clear conscience. No man watches the progress of political events as day by day the great trial proceeds with greater interest or more intelligently than Gen. Hayes. Yet he preserves his wonted marvellous calmness and self-poise. You could surprise from his propriety Gen. Grant himself as easily as Hayes. He is firm as a rock. He looks on, says little, and that little to the point. He answers all questions calmly, modestly, and with the utmost candor. He does absolutely nothing—tries to do nothing—never tried to do anything to make himself President. He refused to vote for himself. He refused to expend money for himself. He never alludes to himself. He is modest to a fault, if it can even become a fault. No man is so nonchalant about this thing as Hayes. He bides his time. He believes in God and the people; and, as he has never bothered himself to try to manipulate politics in his own behalf, he calmly awaits the verdict, and when it comes, whether it shall raise him to the Presidency or leave him in the Governor's office, he will still smile and be happy and contented.

An Anecdote of Senator Davis.

Senator Davis, when he was a judge, had a shrewd way of his own. Once at Indianapolis, which was within his circuit, a lawyer named Ketchum was ready when his case was called, but his opponent was absent and had sent word that he couldn't arrive for an hour or two. Ketchum insisted on proceeding at once. The Judge remonstrated in favor of the absent lawyer, but to no purpose. "Well," said he, finally, "if you insist upon going on, Mr. Ketchum, you have, of course, the technical right to do so; but if I were you I wouldn't urge the matter. Over at Springfield, the other day, there was just such a case, the lawyer would insist upon going on with trial; and so I had to look after the interest of the other party—and, do you know, curiously enough, Mr. Ketchum, we beat him!" Mr. Ketchum concluded to wait.

Creatures of Habit.

A culprit who was brought before a Burlington magistrate, the other day, on a charge of beating his wife, plead for indulgence and promised reform, saying that he did not mean any cruelty to his wife, but it was only a habit he had got into. The magistrate said he would cheerfully excuse him, for he knew himself how strong were the chains of habit, and the prisoner must not mind it, for he didn't mean anything by it, but he was greatly addicted to the habit of fining such cases three dollars and costs, and sending them up for ten days. "We are all creatures of habit," quoted the court, and the committee rose and shortly afterward the house adjourned.

THE COURT RECORD.

Proceedings in the Several Courts Yesterday.

U. S. Circuit Court.

JUDGE MCKENNAN.

Henry C. Howard and Cyrus Howard, bankrupts, Allegheny county, were discharged from bankruptcy.

A. J. Cowan, bankrupt, Venango county. Register's report, distributing fund arising from sale of personal property confirmed *nisi*.

Felix Bard, bankrupt, Cambria county. Register's report on exceptions filed to assignee's account confirmed absolutely.

William C. Coban and David Coban, debtors, Lawrence county. Order for meeting of creditors before Register Shafer on the 224 inst., for the purpose of considering a composition proposition.

Varanes Page vs. Dunn & Culver, Warren county. Bill of injunction and answer thereto argued by T. P. Wightman, and the injunction heretofore granted dissolved.

C. A. McGonnigle, bankrupt, Blair county. Rule to show cause why order of July 11, 1876, should not be vacated. Argued by Mr. Sechler for and Mr. Reed against the same. The court reserved its decision.

Common Pleas No. 1.

JUDGES STERRETT AND COLLIER.

Trauerman vs. Brewer's Insurance Company, previously reported; on trial.

Edmundson vs. Penny, previously reported; on trial.

Gustave Estey was appointed Inspector of Elections for the Twenty-fifth district of the Twenty-sixth ward, city.

Geo. L. Phillips was appointed Inspector of Elections for Snowden township.

John Chittle vs. Geo. Olshausen; verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $7.10.

F. L. Ihmsen vs. J. E Lodlie, executor; *sci. fa.* on a mortgage. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $21,051.

James E. Stevenson, being recommended by the Board of Underwriters for the position of Fire Marshall for Allegheny county, was appointed by the Court and filed his bond in the sum of $10,000.

Common Pleas No. 2.

JUDGES KIRKPATRICK AND WHITE.

Duncan vs. Ealya & Robertson, previously reported. Jury out.

Billih vs. The Castle Shannon Railroad Company, reported yesterday. On trial.

Criminal Court.

JUDGE STOWE.

Commonwealth vs. Robert Thompson, indicted for perjury on oath of Officer Bond. Verdict of not guilty and county to pay the costs.

Commonwealth vs. Robert M. Elliott, indicted for perjury on oath of John B. Sheriff, previously reported. Verdict of not guilty and the prosecutor, J. B. Sheriff, to pay the costs.

Commonwealth vs. G. C. Martin, indicted for larceny and receiving stolen goods, on oath of E. McKnight. Verdict of guilty of the second count. Motion and reasons for a new trial; motion overruled and defendant sentenced to the Workhouse for eighteen months.

William Emery, indicted for larceny and receiving stolen goods, entered a plea of guilty to receiving stolen goods, and was sentenced to the Workhouse for six months.

John Nee, convicted of assault and battery, was sentenced to pay a fine of six cents and the costs of prosecution.

Commonwealth vs. Hiram Kimball, indicted for misdemeanor in office. Verdict of not guilty, and Peter Herdt, the prosecutor, to pay the costs.

Legal Notes.

THE Commissioners and Controller yesterday awarded to Messrs. Best & Scott the contract for printing 1,000 copies of the Controller's annual report for 1876, for the sum of $154.75. The highest bid was $335, and there were nine in all.

THE Board of pardons have taken action in the following cases from this county during the present session, and refused them: John Meenan, larceny; B. L. Landon, larceny; Joseph Flemm, murder of the second degree; James Haney, burglary.

ON MOTION of District Attorney Montooth, Judge Stowe, yesterday, postponed the sentence of Ferguson, who was convicted of the Boggs & Buhl robbery. The District Attorney stated that in justice to Roger O'Mara, against whom there was a charge of being accessory before and after the fact of the robbery, and who would want the testimony of Ferguson, sentence should not be passed as it would disqualify him from testifying. He did not desire to be placed in the light of preventing O'Mara from having full justice done him. It was also possible, the District Attorney said, the next Grand Jury would present some other person in connection with this robbery, and if they did Ferguson's testimony would then be wanted also. Judge Stowe concurred in the opinion that it would be but fair to O'Mara to give him the benefit of Ferguson's testimony, and said that he would postpone the sentence, unless the prisoner should demand to be sentenced, in which case he supposed the Court would comply.

THE case of the Commonwealth vs. Hirman Kimball, tried in the Quarter Sessions Court yesterday, was a fair illustration of the stupidity of some of our magistrates. Kimball was the agent for the "History of Allegheny County," and there being a number of subscribers at Braddocks Field and vicinity who refused to take the book and pay for it, he went to Justice Snodgrass who furnished him with a number of blank summonses, with instructions to fill them up with the names of the parties to be summoned, and also where to appear, and after service to return them. Kimball complied with all the instructions but the last, and Peter Hurd, one of the parties summoned to appear, put in an appearance and was informed by the Justice that suit had not been entered against him. Hurd then repaired to the office of Alderman D. L. Smith, of Allegheny, and made information against Kimball, and the Alderman not knowing what offense he was guilty of related the facts and called it a misdemeanor, and the Grand Jury, by some means, construed it into perjury and returned a true bill against Kimball for perjury. After the testimony was heard the Court instructed the jury that the defendant was not guilty of any offence and could not be convicted, and that the only thing for them to determine was who should pay the costs, and the jury properly permitted the prosecutor to settle the bill.

BE GOOD TO YOURSELF FOR ONCE, if troubled with a Bad Cough or Cold, and use Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a sure remedy for Asthma, Pleurisy, &c., as well as Throat Complaints.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jos. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents, A. Bradley, A. L. Graham, A. A. Bell, Wm. K. Sinnick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Folsombee, Robert C. Schmertz,
Secretary and Treasurer—CHAS. G. MILNOR.
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

MY WIFE
Is delicate using only B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap.

POLITICAL.
PITTSBURGH.
TO THE
Republican Voters
OF THE
City of Pittsburgh.

The Republican Voters of the City of Pittsburgh will meet at the usual voting places in the several election districts of said city on

Saturday, February 10, 1877,

Between the hours of 4 and 7 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing the delegate to each of the following Conventions, viz.:

Convention No. 1—To nominate a candidate for Mayor.
Convention No. 2—To nominate a candidate for City Controller.
Convention No. 3—To nominate a candidate for City Treasurer.
The Conventions will meet on

Tuesday, February 13, 1877,

At 11 o'clock A. M., at the following places, viz.:
Convention No. 1 at Academy of Music will be called to order by John S. Lambie.
Convention No. 2 at Select Council Chamber, by George B. Chalmers.
Convention No. 3 at Lafayette Hall, by Thomas S. Bigelow.
Pursuant to the resolution adopted at the last meeting of the Executive Committee, the elections in each district will be conducted by the regular Republican election officers of the district, and that any vacancies in the election boards shall be filled by the remaining officers of the board.
JOHN S. LAMBIE, Chairman.
M. F. EGAN, WM. M. DECAMP, } Secretaries.

FOR CITY TREASURER,
J. F. DENNISTON,
TWENTIETH WARD, PITTSBURGH.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

FOR CITY TREASURER,
THOS. S. MITCHELL,
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

FOR MAYOR,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
Subject to the Republican City Convention.

FOR MAYOR,
JARED M. BRUSH,
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

FOR CITY CONTROLLER,
R. M. SNODGRASS,
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

FOR CITY TREASURER,
R. B. BROWN,
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

FOR CITY TREASURER,
SAMUEL KILGORE,
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

FOR CITY TREASURER,
GEORGE I. WHITNEY,
Subject to the decision of the Democratic City Convention. 682

ALLEGHENY.

FOR MAYOR,
WALTON WOOLSEY,
ELEVENTH WARD, ALLEGHENY.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

FOR MAYOR,
W. C. COOKE,
FIFTH WARD, ALLEGHENY.
Will be a candidate before the Republicans of Allegheny for the nomination, of Mayor.

FOR MAYOR,
THOS. MEGRAW,
FIFTH WARD, ALLEGHENY.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meeting. 184

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ALLCOCK'S
POROUS PLASTERS.
Ask for ALLCOCK'S, and obtain them and so avoid miserable IMITATIONS.
B. BRANDRETH, Pres't,
Office, 294 Canal St., New York.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL
(FORMERLY HARE'S HOTEL.)
No. 138 Liberty Street, foot of Fifth Ave.
TERMS $2 PER DAY.
HUGH MEVN, Proprietor

1,000 BAGS PEA NUTS, IN STORE and for sale by
R. DICKEY & CO., 77 Water street.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. February 10.
DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. 1877.
DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. February 10.

New Spring Goods Arriving Daily for Every Department
AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES,
—AT—
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S, NOS. 165, 167 AND 169 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY, PA.

☞Latest novelties in Foreign and American Dress Goods arriving now in colors and fabrics for early spring season, at very low prices.

A new and complete line of
Plain and Fancy White Goods
At unusually low prices.

New and Fashionable Spring Shawls in great variety.

New Cloaks and Sacques, no old styles, all new and fresh at exceedingly low prices.

Ladies' Black, Colored and Fancy Suits, in all kinds of materials at lowest prices.

We have on our counters, on second floor, a new and beautiful line of Ladies' and Misses'
MUSLIN UNDERWEAR,
All new goods this season at very low prices.

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, SLIPPERS, &c.,
A complete, new and well selected stock in all grades very cheap.

Latest fashionable styles in
Gents' Ready-Made Clothing.
We call particular attention to our lines of
MOURNING GOODS,
Which are very complete. Agents for Courtaldt's Crapes, of which we have a full line of numbers; also,
BLACK CRAPE VEILS,
At much less than usual prices.

☞Despite the steady advance in Cotton Goods, and the unusually active trade of the past week, surprising even our own expectations, we will offer unexcelled bargains in Domestic Goods.

At 5 and 6½c, heavy Brown Sheetings.
At 7⅞ and 8c, extra heavy Unbleached Sheetings.
At 10c., a 40 inch very fine Unbleached Sheeting.
At 6¼ and 7c, fine Bleached Muslins.
At 8½c, soft-finish yard wide Bleached Muslin.
At 9c, half-bl eached Muslin, very fine, ⅞ to 1c per yard less than usual.
At 10c., best favorite makes of soft-finish Muslin.
At 12½c, well-known Wamsutta Muslin.
At 12½c, 46-inch Bleached Pillow Case Muslin.
At 22c, 11-4 Unbleached Sheetings.

Notwithstanding the recent actual advance in Sheetings in the East, we still continue to sell ours at our usual low prices.

At 30 and 32c, extra heavy Loom Table Linens.
At 35 and 37½c, extra heavy and wide Loom Linens.
At 37½c, good Bleached Table Linens.
At 60 and 62½c, extra fine satin-finish Damasks.
At 70 and 75c, new linen Turkey Red Damasks.
At 87½c and $1, extra heavy Turkey Red Damasks.
At 5 and 6¼c, all-linen Crash for Towellings.
At 8½ and 10c, extra heavy and Twilled Towellings.
At 6¼ and 8½c, good heavy Linen Towels.
At 60, 75, 87½c and $1 per dozen, a job lot of Napkins, all linen and very fine—about one-half their real value.

At 5 and 6¼c, best makes of Shirting and Dress Calicos.
At 6¼c, yard-wide Dark Chintzes.
Beautiful line of light, medium and Dark Chintzes, Cretonnes and Percales.

Special discount to families and others buying Goods by the piece.

At 5c per box, Linen faced Paper Collars—sold all a cog at 10c.

☞We respectfully call attention to the following goods and prices. We have made extra efforts and endeavors to produce these goods, and we feel confident they cannot be equalled for the prices.

We ask particular attention to two numbers of Unlaundried Skirts.

At 60 Cents,
Heavy Muslin Unlaundried Skirts, well made, or $3.30 per half dozen.

At 85 Cents,
An Unlaundried Skirt, three-ply, 1,800 linen fronts and cuffs, cannot be made now to sell for less than 85c. These we roll by the half dozen at $4 50. These Shirts have felled seams, and are the same as are usually sold at 90c and $1.

At 62½ Cents,
The Progress Shirt, two combined in one, sold generally at $1.75. The material costs more than the price we are offering them.

At 75 Cents,
The Progress Shirt, two in one, in newest styles of Percales; also with linen reversible fronts. These have been $2.50 each.

At $1.00.
We are offering a lot of White Dress Shirts, slightly soiled and odd sizes, three ply, very fine linen fronts and cuffs, open and closed fronts; have been $1.50, $1.75, $2 and $2.50.

At 62½ Cents to $2,
Unequaled bargains anywhere in White Dress Shirts, and prices are the lowest.

NOTICE—This Department has been especially placed under the sole supervision of one person, and by most favorable terms and contracts for large lots with manufacturers, we are enabled to offer unprecedented bargains in these goods and we propose to make it one of the most attractive and popular departments of our store, and patrons may depend upon receiving the best value for their money.

☞This Department receiving new additions daily will be found unusually attractive. All the latest spring Novelties now being received at much less than usual prices.

At 5c, good fine Hemmed Handkerchiefs.
At 6¼c, all-linen Hemmed Handkerchiefs, for Ladies.
At 8½, 10 and 12½c, all-linen Handkerchiefs, for Ladies, worth 12½, 15 and 20c.
At 12½c, Real Silk Windsor Neck Ties.
At 25c, a few Roman Figured Ribbons, worth 75c.
At 75c, Roman Sash Ribbons, worth $1.50 per yd.
At 12½c, white and Colored Aprons.
At 50c up, Trimmed Hats, worth from $1.50 up.
At 12½c, a few Green all-Silk 5-inch Wide Scarfs.
At 12½c, all-Silk Sash Ribbons, best colors.

NEW NOVELTIES.
All the newest shapes in Hat Frames received today.
Beautiful and varied line of Ladies' Silk Ties, Bows and Scarfs, and Neck Ruchings, Collarettes, Ruffs, &c.

The most complete stock of Hamburg Edgings and Insertings, from 4c per yard upward.

New Torchon and Smyrna Laces, in all widths, at unusually low prices.

A large and very fine line of Ladies' Berlin and Lisle Thread Gloves. Also, in Plain Cloth shades, suitable for Spring.

All the latest and newest Spring shades in Kid Gloves and Opera Tints and Shades for evening party wear, in very superior makes. All our gloves this season being selected and cut to fit with great care, we recommend them with confidence.

New Flowers and Feathers.
Plain and Dotted Nets for Veilings.
Scarf and Barbed Nets.
Silk Tissues and Fine Veilings.
Real and Imitation Hair Goods, &c.

NOTE—Will open THIS MORNING another new and beautiful line of Newest Novelties in Ladies' Ties, Bows, Neckwear of all kinds, New Ruchings, Flowers, Ribbons, &c., purchases made this week in the Eastern markets, to which we respectfully call attention. In every Department unequaled value is offered.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 and 199
PENN AVE.
ARE OFFERING
EXTRA B

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK.

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

Germania Bank Building

PITTSBURGH, PA

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
SATURDAY, February 10, 1877. }

There were no special features in the financial situation yesterday. The banks are abundantly supplied with loanable funds, and are very ready to accept first class paper, and countless about any that falls below that standard. The extreme caution used gives a stringent look to the market, and parties who are not above suspicion encounter difficulties in their efforts to obtain loans on credit, and sometimes nine and ten per cent. discounts are paid on their paper maturing in three or four months. Regular customers are of course cared for at very moderate rates. The demand, in the aggregate for loans, is slightly increasing, which indicates, it is thought, a tendency toward an improvement in business. Real estate continues very dull, and rents are low. The future, in this direction, continues very uncertain.

"BOOKKEEPING FOR STOCKHOLDERS."

The *Engineering and Mining Journal* contains an article entitled "The Mysteries of Bookkeeping for Stockholders," which, although specially applied to mining companies, is equally applicable to the system in vogue in making other reports. The *Journal* says:

Curious and wonderful are the possibilities of mine bookkeeping, and the exquisite ingenuity with which the actual condition of a company can be stated so that no stockholder may get an idea of its real condition is perfectly marvelous. We all know what vain and delusive things are the promises of mining companies' prospectuses which always show by figures which can not lie" the enormous profits which must inevitably come to the fortunate stockholders. Alas! we all know also that these promises are rarely fulfilled—owing, of course, to "accidents" which no one could foresee. The annual reports of mining companies can also, unfortunately, be too often classed with its literature of fiction, and the same sanguine and unreliable predictions of profits in the near future are indulged in year after year. In charity we may assume these glowing anticipations to be the honest convictions of over-sanguine natures, but what shall we say of annual reports that actually misrepresent the condition of companies, or that withhold the information necessary to enable stockholders to understand the manner in which their property has been managed and the actual value of their investments?

RESTORE THE SILVER COIN.

It would have been a neat thing for President Grant to have closed his Administration by the restoration to the people of honest money—that is to say, the resumption of specie payment—but he is not to have that satisfaction. There are several difficulties in the way, and the chief of them the President has not observed intelligently. We refer to the demonetization of silver. It is preposterous to attempt resumption in gold alone. The contracts made up to the fifth year of Grant's administration were, on the basis of "coin," payable in gold coin and silver dollars. The option of payment in silver dollars has been stealthily taken from the people. It must be restored,—and resumption cannot come, and should not come, without that restoration. Funding the superfluous greenbacks would be well, and as the greenbacks are funded the silver dollars should be issued. If we had a funding law putting away greenbacks, and an act for the free coinage of silver according to the old standard, we would be on the broad and straight high road to specie payments. —*Cincinnati Commercial.*

BUSINESS AND MONEY.

The business men of this great commercial center are practically unanimous in favor of an immediate return to the specie standard. Their views deserve to have weight with Congress for the following among other reasons: First, because business activity in this city depends on the prosperity of all the States, so that our bankers and merchants have no interest in conflict with the general interest of the country; and second, because the owners of capital are, as a class, intelligent and keen sighted, and have stronger motives than other men for bestowing sufficient attention on this question to understand it.—*New York Herald.*

REPEAL OF USURY LAWS.

The Legislature of New York is now petitioned from various parts of the State for the repeal of the usury laws. The present law limits the rate to 7 per cent. and for any excess of this rate forfeits both principal and interest. No wonder this law is more frequently violated than any other law of that State, and the better and more intelligent class are petitioning for its repeal. Such laws are discreditable. Our own usury law is bad enough, but not nearly so bad as that of our sister State. But neither here nor there are laws of their character respected, consequently should be repealed.

Robinson Bros., Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	105¾	5-2's 1868 coupons	116¾
U. S. 6's 1881, coup	114	10-40's (registered)	111½
" 1865	114¾	10-40's coupons	112¾
" 1865 new	110¾	New 5 per cents	110½
5-20's 1867	112	Currency's coupons	114½

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Central	101½	Ohio & Mississippi	6¾
Erie	8¾	Union Pacific	66
I. C.	83	Toledo & Wabash	7¾
C. C. & I. C.	2½	Harlem	140
St. Paul	18¾	Adams Express	100
Do. Pref	48¾	American Express	58
Lake Shore	64¾	U. S. Express	52
Del. Central	45	W. Fargo & Co. Ex	82¾
Northwestern com	32¾	Quicksilver	13½
Do. Pref	58	Fort Wayne	101
Rock Island	101¾	Hannibal & St. Jo	15¾
Ohio & Miss	20¾	Terre Haute	122
Pacific Mail	34¾	Iron Mountain	11
Western Union Tel.	71¾	N. J. Central	119½
Delaware, L. & W.	94¾	Hudson	94¾

Robinson Bros furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board.

P. R. R.	45¾	Cen. Trans(B)	28
Reading (S)	18¾	Empire City	7¾
U. Cos. of N. J. (S)	113¾	Mariposa (S)	1¾
Oil Creek (S)	7¾	P. C. & St. L.	7¾
Lehigh Valley (S)	47	N. Pacific bonds (B)	113¾

New York, February 9, 1877.

Money 2@3, closing at 2½; prime mercantile paper 6@7. The customs receipts were $214,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $70,000. The clearings were $22,000,000. Sterling was easy at 483¼@486. Gold opened and closed at 105¾, with sales during the day at 105¾. The carrying rates were 2¾ to 4. Silver in London is unchanged. Here silver is $1.30¾ greenbacks and $1.23¾ gold; silver coin ¾ discount. Government was steady. The only main weakness was generally in New Jersey Central consolidated, which declined to 72. State securities were quiet. The railroad list was the main weak heavy feature throughout the day. The decline ranged from ¾ to 4, and was most marked in Lake Shore, Rock Island, New Jersey Central and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. Granger shares were weak early in the day, but afterwards became firm and recovered. New Jersey Central declined from 21¾ to 19, and closed at 19¾. Delaware & Hudson dropped from 98 to 94, and again rallied to 96¾. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western fell from 69¼ to 68¾ and closed at 68¾. One feature of the day was a decline in Erie from 9 to 8¾, the latter price for a very long time. Another prominent feature was a break in Chicago, Burlington & Quincy from 116¾ to 115¾, regular, and from 115¾ to 115 option. There is usually very little doing in this stock, as it is one of the quiet investment shares Northwest stocks declined ¾ for common, and to 31¾ for preferred, but subsequently advanced to 32¾ for the former and 53 for the latter. St. Paul was weak for common, at 18¾, while preferred declined from 48¾ to 48, and later rose to 48¾. Western Union Telegraph was strong. After declining to 70¾, it advanced to and closed at 71¾@72. The transactions were 167,000 shares, of which 28,000 were Western Union, 14,000 No. 1's-preferred, 8,000 Erie, 27,000 Lake Shore, 5,000 New York Central, 8,000 Michigan Central, 10,000 Delaware & Lackawanna, 27,000 New Jersey Central, and 4,000 Delaware & Hudson Canal.

Governments.—United States coupons of 1881, 114¾@5-20's of '65, 105¾; do '65 new, 110¾; do of '67, 112; do of '68, 113¾; new 5s, 110¾; new 4½s, 107¾; 10-40s, 111; do coupons, 111½; currency 6s, 123½.

State Bonds.—Tennessee old, 42¾; do. new, 43¾; Virginia new, 30; do. old, 30; Missouri 6s, 106.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 71¾; Quicksilver, 14; do preferred, 31; Pacific Mail, 34¾; Wells, Fargo & Co., 82¾; Adams Express, 100; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 52¾; American Express, 58¾; United States express, 52¾; American Express, 58¾; United States Express, 51¾; New York Central, 101¾; Erie, 8¾; do preferred, 18; Harlem, 140; do preferred, 135; Michigan Central, 94¾; Illinois Central, 122; Lake Shore, 64¾; Illinois Central, 92¾; Pittsburgh, 92¾; Northwest common, 32¾; do. preferred, 52¾; C. C. C. & I., 30; New Jersey Central, 19¾; Rock Island, 101; St. Paul, 18¾; do. preferred, 48¾; Toledo & Wabash, 7¾; Fort Wayne, 101; Terre Haute, 103¾; do. preferred, 114; Chicago & Alton, 101; do. pref'd, 119; Ohio & Mississippi, 6¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 68¾; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 18¾; Missouri Pacific, 2; Indiana Central, 3½; Burlington & Quincy, 12; Hannibal & St. Jos. 15¾; Central Pacific, 107½; Union Pacific, 38¾; Union Pacific Land Grant, 102¾; Union Pacific Sinking Fund, 97½.

LONDON, February 9.—5 P. M.—Consols 93 11-16@ 9-32nds of '65, 105¾; do of '67, 105¾; 10-40s, 110¾; new 5s, 107¾; New York Central, 98; Erie, 9¾; do. preferred, 30.

PARIS, February 9.—Rentes, 106f 12½c.

FRANKFORT, February 9.—United States new fives, 105½.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
FRIDAY, February 9, 1877. }

The fine weather of the past few days has produced a more cheerful feeling in commercial circles, and while general business is backward as compared with what it usually is at this particular time, it is improving, nevertheless. No change of any importance to note, and the demand for all the leading staples continues of a hand-to-mouth character.

APPLES—The arrivals are increasing as well as the demand, hence prices are no better; may be quoted at $1.75@2 bbl for fair to choice fruit.

APPLE-BUTTER—Continues dull; quoted at 35 cts ₱ gallon in kegs and firkins.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—5½@— cents.

BROOM CORN—Demand fair for the better grades. We quote from actual sales: Choice No. 1 Hurl, 7; choice No. 2 Hurl, 6¾; choice brush due with hull work up, 6; choice brush do, 5; good to fair do, 4¾@4½; good inside and covers, 4@4½; good crooked, 3@3½. Stocks here light and prices for choice quite looking.

BUTTER—The market continues dull, and prices are weak but unchanged; prime to choice rolls, 20@22c; extra, 24@25.

CRANBERRIES—The supply is light, but prices remain unchanged; $9@11 ₱ bbl.

DRESSED HOGS—7@8c ₱ lb.

DRIED FRUITS—There is a steady demand for prices green at $1.50 ₱ bushel in round lots and $1.75 in a jobbing way.

DRIED FRUIT—There is scarcely enough movement to establish quotations. Apples, sale ₱ lb; halves Peaches, 12@13c ₱ lb. Evaporated unpeeled, 10@20c; fine evaporated peeled, 30@35c ₱ lb.

CHEESE—Prime Ohio Factory still quoted at 14@15c in wholesale buyers and to additional in a jobbing way.

EGGS—Continue to arrive freely; fresh, 22@25c—pickled not wanted at any price.

FLOUR—While there is no change to note in prices, the general tone of the market was firmer in sympathy with the advices from other points. We continue to quote choice brands of red winter and spring wheat at $7.75 in bbls, and $7.50 in sacks; ambers, $6@8.50; patent process and fancy white wheat brands, $8@10. Rye flour, $4.75@5.25.

GROCERIES—Coffee (as noted in our report of yesterday) continues weak, and prices at the seaboard are again lower, with a very light demand and the supply accumulating in first hands. Sugars are reported steady at quotations. The exports of refined Sugar from the port of New York during 1876 were 45,345,451 lbs, against 48,514,050 lbs in 1875; for the month of January, 1877, 4,584,879 lbs, against 995,873 lbs in same month 1876; same month '75, 746,693 lbs. From this statement, it will be seen that the export demand for Sugars is rapidly increasing.

SUGARS.		COFFEE.	
Crushed	13 a	Roasted Rio, bulk	27½a
Granulated	12½a	Roasted Rio, in papers	28 a
Powdered	13 a	Roasted Java	35 a
Cut Loaf	13 a	Choice Rio, green	25 a
A Coffee	11¾a	Prime Rio	24 a
B Coffee	11¼a	Good Rio-green	24 a
Extra C	11 a11¼	Choice Mocha-green	32 a
Yellows	10 a10¾	SPICES.	
Prime N. O	9¾a 9¾	Pepper—ground	18a
Prime N. O., drips	9¼a 9¾	Pepper—in bulk	21 a25
SYRUPS		Pepper-in grain	18 a
Choice straight drips	38a50	Allspice	17 a
Fancy Syrup	75a78	Cloves	35 a
Golden Syrups	45a55	Cinnamon Bark	35 a
Fair Syrups	40a	Mustard Seed	15 a
Choice N. O	59a60	Nutmegs	1.05 a1.20
Prime N. O	57a58	FOREIGN FRUITS.	
Fair N. O	45a55	Layer Raisins ₱ bx	2 a0
TEAS.		Valencia Raisins, per lb	9¾a
Young Hyson ¾ lb	60 a	Seedless mats, 50 2lb	
Gunpowder do	90 a	10 lb mats	8 00
Imperial do	60 a	Choice new Turkey Prunes	7¾a8
Japan do	65 a	Choice new Turkey Figs	15 a
Oolong do	45 a	Currants—new	7a7¾
Souchong	55 a		
RICE.			
Choice Carolina	6¾a7		
Choice Louisiana	5¾a6		

GRAIN—There is a steady milling demand for Wheat, and with a light supply and limited offerings, prices are well sustained; $1.45a1.50 for fair to logs, prices are well sustained; $1.45a1.50 for fair to prime Penna. and Ohio red; do, amber and white, $1.52a1.55. The Oat market is firmer, in consequence of light receipts for some time past, but dealers report that it is very difficult to advance prices; we continue to quote mixed at 34a35c and white at 40a41c. Ear Corn is higher; quoted at 55c at Pittsburgh on wharf, for mixed to yellow. Shelled Corn, 51a52c on track. Rye quiet and unchanged; 75a77c.

HAY—Baled is very dull and prices are drooping; we now quote timothy at $12a14 and prairie at $8a $10.

HOMINY—Steady at $3.50a3.65 ₱ bbl for best bulk dried.

MILL FEED—Bran is quoted (on track) by the carload at 17a18 ₱ ton. Seconds and Shipstuffs, $19 a20; Middlings, $21a25; Chopped Feed, $22a23.

ONIONS—$3.50a4.50 ₱ bbl, as to quality

POTATOES—The market continues dull, but unchanged; choice are at $1.10a1.25 per bu, from store in a jobbing way.

PROVISIONS—Nothing new to note; there is a fair demand but no change in prices.

Hams—Ex S C ₱ lb	12¾	Lard, prime leaf, tes	11¾
Shoulders Ex S. C	12	Do. kegs	11¾
½ "Sugar" S. C	12½	Do. bbls	12¾
Dried beef Ex S. C	15	Do. 3 lb caddies	14
Beef "Tongues S. C	15	Do. 5 lb do	13¾
Do. Extra do	16	Do. 3 lb pails	14
Bacon Should's new	8	Do. 5 lb do	13¾
Bacon Rib Sides	10	Do. 10 lb do	13¼
Clear Sides	10¾	Pigs feet (half bbls	4 00
Mess Pork ₱ bbl	$18.00	Do. (kegs	2 00
Short Cut do do	19.00	Ham Sausage	10

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, 12a15c per lb; do. Turkeys, 12a14c. Live Chickens, 40a45c per pair, 5@6 the coop.

RAGS—Steady at 2¾c ₱ lb for good country mixed.

SALT—Is quoted at follows: No. 1 Extra ₱ bbl, $1.22; No. 1 common, $1; imported Liverpool per sack, $1.10; 6 bushel, 80c; 2 ₱ sacks, 40c.

SEEDS—Clover Seed quotable at $9a9.50 per bu; Timothy, $2.15a2.25; Flax, $1.40a1.50.

TALLOW—Is easier; city quoted at 8¾c per lb; country, 7¾c.

THE IRON TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
FRIDAY, February 9, 1877. }

Pittsburgh.

PIG IRON—There has been but little change in the situation since the date of our last report; while the demand is increasing slowly the inquiry can scarcely be still considered brisk, and we continue to find a disposition on the part of buyers not to anticipate future wants. As noted in our report of last week, holders of standard mill irons are firm in their views, some of them refusing to sell at current rates, but poor stock (of which there is no scarcity) is offering freely, and selling, if at all, at rates largely below quotations. Of all grades of pig is very much reduced, not only here, but at points tributary to this market, and the feeling very generally prevails that hard pan has certainly been reached. No change in prices as compared with last week. Following sales were reported:

CHARCOAL.		
15 tons No 1 Foundry H R	$26 00	cash
CONNELLSVILLE COKE.		
100 tons White and Mottled	17 50	20 days
10 tons No 2 Foundry	22 60	4 mos
20 tons Silvery	18 00	4 mos
ANTHRACITE.		
100 tons Gray Forge	$21 10	cash
150 tons No 1 and 2 Foundry	22 50a23 50	4 mos
500 tons Gray Forge	19 00	4 mos
10 tons Foundry No 1	24 00	20 days
10 tons No 2 Foundry	23 00	4 mos
BITUMINOUS COAL AND COKE SMELTED FROM L. S. ORE.		
50 tons White and Mottled	20 00	cash
200 tons Foundry	22 50	4 mos
110 tons Gray Forge R S	22 00	4 mos
30 tons No 1 Foundry	24 00	4 mos
10 tons Silvery	21 50	4 mos
100 tons White and Mottled	18 50	4 mos
100 tons Close Gray	20 00	4 mos
150 tons Close Gray	20 00	4 mos

MANUFACTURED IRON—Business is picking up, orders are commencing to come forward more freely, and as buyers have become pretty well convinced that there is no probability of prices going any lower, and, therefore, that there is no danger in stocking up, we look for an increased demand from this on. Some manufacturers continue to talk gloomily of the outlook, but others are hopeful, and as already stated, business gives evidence of improvement, although, of course, it is not what it usually is at this particular time, either in regard to demand or prices.

NAILS—There has been an improvement in the Nail trade during the past week; we hear of some large sales having been made, one of 25,000 kegs to go to California, and the feeling prevails that we are destined to have a good, healthy, spring and summer trade. Prices steady at $2.85, 60 days for lots of 100 kegs, and $2.70 for 60 days, for orders of 50 kegs and upwards, with two ₱ cent off for cash.

HORSE AND MULE SHOES—There is a moderate trade; prices unchanged. Shoenberger & Co., continue to quote at 3¼ ₱ keg, for 100 keg lots of Horse Shoes, and 3¾, cash, for Mule Shoes.

SCRAP—There is very little inquiry for any kind of scrap, although there is more doing than there was last month. We can report a sale of No. 1 railroad wrought scrap at 2¾, Mixed do. 2¼, Car wheels still quoted at $20a22 per gross ton.

STEEL—There is an increasing trade; the mills are all in operation, some of them working up to their full capacity.

Exports of Breadstuffs.

The following table exhibits the exports of breadstuffs from the principal ports of the United States from Sept. 1, 1876 to the latest dates, as compared with the corresponding time during the previous year:

TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

From—	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New York, Jan. 31	279,141	3,924,385	5,211,238
New Orleans, Jan. 24	1,741	84,758	357,485
Philadelphia, Jan. 27	33,016	158,190	4,928,040
Baltimore, Jan. 27	37,221	910,276	2,822,344
Boston, Jan. 27	30,339	34,319	1,554,438
San Francisco, Jan. 18	63,491	11,964	000
Total, 1876-77	445,212	19,025,989	18,724,144
Total, 1875-76	524,290	13,319,686	14,677,128
Increase		5,706,313	4,047,016
Decrease	77,988		
Total, 1874-75	462,814	20,179,248	6,345,742
Total, 1873-74	659,644	25,621,369	9,953,160

TO THE CONTINENT.

From—	Flour, bbls	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Rye, bu.
New York, Jan. 31	19,088	819,074	1,018,884	648,748
Other ports, atest dates	328	1,824,391	502,440	809,332
Total, 1876-77	19,416	2,735,065	1,521,324	1,158,080
Total, 1875-76	11,693	1,651,377	473,688	69,552
Total, 1874-75	21,354	2,692,344	221,885	108,767
Total, 1873-74	24,168	3,442,462	713,805	669,148

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
FRIDAY, February 9, 1877. }

The Crude market continues very dull and considerably demoralized; advices from the country report that there were very few buyers, while the pressure to sell was unabated. This being the case, prices are steadily declining, and while some operators are inclined to think that the lowest notch has been almost reached, others predict, in view of the new strikes, increased production and diminished consumption, that still lower figures will prevail before there is a reaction. United certificates were quoted this P. M. at $2.70a2.72½, and immediate shipment at $2.95a3. The Nesbit Well, on Bullion Run, is now reported as doing 700 barrels.

Refined is also badly demoralized in sympathy with the raw article; there is little or no demand for export, and while the combination price on the seaboard remains unchanged at 26½; small lots are offering in second hands at 21, with no buyers. Combination to home trade buyers unchanged at 24½, but it is said that outside lots are offering for from 1 to 2c less.

Oil Barrels continue very dull, but prices are nominally unchanged; countries quoted at $1a1.05 and city make at $1.20a1.25.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL VIA. A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
J. Bushnell	Liberty o W	294
S. Craig	Star o W	139
Total		553

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL PER A. V. AND B. AND O. RAILROADS.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Warden & Gunsel	Newbold & Son	101
Standard Oil Co	Warden, F & Co	90
Citizens Oil Co	Brough, McK. & Co Bal.	562
J Peterson	Do do	100
Total		853

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, February 9, 1876.

FLOUR—Demand light and holders firm; Minnesota extra $6@7.75; winter extra $6@8.

GRAIN—Wheat active, firm and higher and unsettled; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 31¾ cash; $1.31¾ April; No. 3 $1.30; rejected $1.09@1.05. Corn unsettled; 41c cash; 41¼@ March; 45¼@45¾c May; rejected 37c. Oats dull and lower; 35¼c cash; 36¼@ April. Rye and Barley steady and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork active, but lower; $16 cash; $16.22½@16.25 April; sales at $16.05@16.10 April, and $10 87½ cash; $16.30 March; $11.02½ April. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 5¾c; short rib 8¾c; short clear 8¾c. Dressed hogs closing lower; heavy $7.00

WHISKY—Active at $1.05@1.06; closed at $1.05.

On Call Board wheat closed higher; cash 1.31¾; March, $1.32¾ April. Corn higher; 41¾ March; 45¾c May. Oats unchanged. Pork firmer; $16.05@16.10 March; $16.30 April. Lard higher; $10.92½ bid; $11 asked March; $11.05@11.05¼ April.

New York.

NEW YORK, February 9.—Flour; fair trade doing; receipts 12,000 bbls; sales 10,000 bbls; superfine State $4.60@5.75; common to good $5.70@5.85; good to choice $5.90@6; white wheat extra $6.05@6.75; extra Ohio $5.75@7.75; St. Louis $5.90@8.50. Corn meal dull; western $2.90@3.10. Wheat rather more active and firmer; receipts 5,000 bushels; ungraded spring $1.28@1.33; No. 3 Milwaukee $1.44; No. 2 Chicago nominally $1.41@1.42. Rye quiet; western 82@85c. Barley dull; good ungraded Canada $1.04. Malt steady. Corn in moderate demand; receipts 58,000 bush; ungraded 56@57c; new, no grade mixed 56½@57c; western mixed 56@56½. Oats dull and unchanged; receipts 1,000 bush. Hay, Hops, Sugar and Rice unchanged. Molasses quiet; New Orleans 45@57c. Tallow prime city 8 5-16c. Rosin easier; $1.70@2.25. Turpentine easier at 42c. Eggs: western 16@22c. Pork more active at $16.60@16.75. Beef quiet; middles steady; western long cut 9¼c; short 9¾c. Lard dull; prime steam $11.20. Dressed hogs: quiet; western 7¾@7¾c. Butter steady; western at 12@30c. Cheese firm at 7@14½c. Whisky quiet and steady at $1.07½.

Petroleum.

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

OIL CITY, February 9.—The *Derrick* says: There were 1,000 bbls of oil (1,045¾ bbls) certificated at the Exchange, but the first sales were at $8.03¾. Then a few lots changed hands at $8.02@8.03¼, after which prices declined to $8.00. It was quite generally supposed a stand would be made at this point, but as was the case in August, when the market was on the outward or upward trip, that price was soon passed and the market bowled along down until $2.94¾ was reached. It then stopped a little and reached $2.93¾, with sales of about 5,000 bbls at intermediate prices. Quite a desperate effort was made to sustain it, but the sustainers evidently sickened of their undertaking, and began selling again, for the decline was continued until $2.85, when stiffened and advanced to $2.88 and stopped to $2.85, and the final sale of the day was at $2.84¾. Sales are resales 114,000 bbls.

NEW YORK, February 9.—Petroleum is yet inactive and there is an unsettled feeling as to prices. Refined from second hands is offered in small lots at 22c; crude 11¾c in bulk and 15c in bbls; city naphtha 13½c in shipping order. Refined in bbls is held by refiners at 26¼c for export; 24¼c for home; 31½c at Philadelphia 26¼c from refiners' hands and 22c for small lots in second hands, and at Baltimore 26½c.

PARKERS, February 9.—Petroleum: United $2.70¼ bid; shipment hard to quote, but is worth about $3.00.

TITUSVILLE, February 9.—Petroleum weak at $3.75.

ROUSEVILLE, February 9.—Petroleum quiet and weak; no business; cannot quote.

TIDIOUTE, February 9 — Petroleum very weak at about $3.00.

PHILADELPHIA, February 9. — Petroleum quiet; crude 10½c; S. W. 26¾c; cases 36c.

CLEVELAND, February 9.—Petroleum market unchanged; demand limited at 11 10 test 27c.

Foreign.

LONDON, February 9.—Spirits petroleum 10d.

ANTWERP, February 9.—Refined petroleum 46f.

LIVERPOOL, February 9.—Cotton steady; low middles 5-16d dearer; 8½@6 13-16; sales 12,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; American 7,000. Breadstuffs dull and declining. Pork 5s lower; in the three days 37,000 qrs.; American 39,000. California white wheat average 10s 4d@10s 6d; club 10s 7d@ 11s; red winter 10s 4d@10s 9d; winter 10s 4d@11s. Flour 22s@24s. Corn 29s@29½s. Oats 3s3½s. Barley 3½s. Pork 67½s. Refined petroleum 10½d; spirits 10½d.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 9.—Cotton quiet at 12½c. Flour steady and firm. Wheat slow; red $1.34@1.36; amber $1.36@1.38. Corn: demand light; no fair demand at 36@42c. Rye quiet and steady at 79@80c. Barley dull and unchanged. Pork dull; $16.25@16.50 April; sales at $16.05@16.10 March; $16.30 April. Lard dull; $10 87½ cash; $11 00 March; $11.02½ April. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 5¾c; short rib 8¾c; short clear 8¾c. Bacon steady at 9¾@10c. Whisky quiet and steady at $1.05. Butter dull; common to good Indiana and Ohio 12@25c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 9.—Flour scarce; superfine $6; double $6.65; treble $7@8.25. Corn steady at 53@55c. Oats firm; St. Louis 44@46c; Alabama 46c. Pork dull at $17.75. Lard dull; three kegs 11¾@11¾c; keg 11¾@12c. Bacon dull; shoulders 7¾c; short rib 10½c; short clear 10½c. Whisky quiet at $1.05. Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes 19½@ 20¾c. Sugar firm; inferior 5@6¾c; common to good common 7@7¾c. Molasses steady; common 29@32½c; fair 36@37c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, February 9.—Butter: New York and Bradford county extra 30@32c; Chester county, western 28@30c; prime 24@26c. Cheese dull; 13½@14½c. Eggs: western fresh 22@23c. Clover seed 15½@17c. Flour firm; family $5.75@6.25; Pennsylvania $7@7.50. Wheat quiet and steady; red $1.50; amber $1.54@1.55; white $1.55@1.60. Rye 78c on track. Corn dull; yellow 50c; white 56c. Oats firm; white 40@42c; mixed 36@37c. Whisky: western $1.07.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 9.—Cotton quiet at 12c. Flour steady; extra $5@5.50; family $5.75@ 6.50. Wheat, Corn and Oats firm and unchanged. Rye quiet and steady at 72@73c. Pork dull; $16.50 asked. Lard steady at 8¾, 8¾@9½c. Bacon dull at 7¾, 9¾@10¾c. Lard dull and nominal. Whisky quiet at $1.05.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, February 9.—Cotton dull and unchanged. Flour in fair demand. Wheat firm; No. 2 red fall $1.36. Corn firm at 33½c. Oats firm; No. 2 34¼c. Rye quiet at 67½c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady at $1.06. Pork inactive and lower; $16.50. Lard: no offerings. Bacon dull and unchanged.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, February 9.—Flour steady. Wheat steady; No. 3 Kansas white $1.50; No. 1 white Michigan $1.52; No. 2 red winter $1.36; Hoffs easier; amber $1.40¾. Corn steady; high mixed spot 44¾ @45c; yellow 45¾c; rejected 44c. Oats dull; white 41¾@42c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, February 9.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat closed dull; No. 1 Milwaukee $1.43. No. 2 Fall $1.34. Corn steady; No. 2 steady; No. 2 scarce at 45c. Oats steady; No. 2 48@34½c. Rye quiet; No. 1 71½c. Barley active but lower; No. 2 spring 76c; No. 3 nominal at 56c.

Boston.

BOSTON, February 9.—Flour dull. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Oats in moderate demand; No. 2 white and No. 2 mixed 36@36½c; rejected at 35@35c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, February 9.—Wheat: No. 1 Milwaukee Club $1.40; No. 2 $1.33. Corn steady; western mixed 60c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 9.—Cotton firm at 12c; sales 1,500 bales; receipts 1,600 bales; shipments 2,-360 bales. Others unchanged.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, February 9.—Beeves: receipts 976 head, making 4,946 for four days, against 5,620 for the same time last week; demand moderate and a little feeling; No. 1 steers of 1,300 lbs and upwards, a few very fine steers sold at 11¼@11½c; fair to prime 10@11c; common to medium cattle 8¾ @9¾c; inferior 8@8½c; bulk of steers of 1,300 lbs were taken to slaughter for the English market since Monday. Sheep: receipts 4,950 head, making 12,020 for four days; same time last week; 15,000 last week; market quiet and firm; limited business; buyers not in any haste to operate; extra sheep 7¾ @8c; fair to strictly prime 6¾@7¾c; common to medium 5@6¾c. Swine: receipts 2,000 head, making 10,950 for four days, against 12,000 the same time last week; car load lots 6¾@7c.

BUFFALO, February 9.—Cattle: receipts 3,129 head; total for the week 6,392; no market to-day; all sale stock cleared out of cars through stock reported to arrive. Sheep and lambs: receipts 1,900 head; total for the week 12,700 head; market dull and slow; held firm at a shade advance; 2 cars sold strong at yesterday's prices; 3 cars good sheep unsold. Hogs: receipts 1,200 head; total for the week 5,300 head; market active for offer and firm; sales of 10 cars York weights, 125 to 170 lbs at $5.50@5.95; 1 car selected $6.20; no heavy on sale; no demand.

CHICAGO, February 9.—Cattle; receipts 3,400 head; shipments 3,600; market active, firm and a shade higher; very best grades sold at $5.62½@ 5.72½; fair to good, 4.60@5.60; inferior $4.15@5.50. Hogs: receipts 11,000 head; shipments 3,000; good demand; prices firm; light $5.90@6.10; medium to good heavy packing $6.10@6.20; rough $5.90@6.00; prime Philadelphia $6.30@6.35; closing active. Sheep: receipts 620; market nominal.

ALBANY, February 9.—Cattle: receipts 278 cars, against 297 last week; demand steady and market strong; 10c per 100 lbs higher. Sheep and lambs: receipts 60 cars, 11 in excess of last week; market a fraction higher.

ST. LOUIS, February 9.—Hogs: light shipping to good Yorkers $5.25@5.70; common to good packing $5.75@6.25; Philadelphia $6.25@6.35. Cattle quiet and unchanged.

CINCINNATI, February 9.—Hogs firm; common $5.25@5.75; fair to good light $5.80@6.15; packing $6.20@6.45; heavy butchers' $6.50@6.70.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 7.—Hogs dull at $5.75@6; receipts 1,100 head.

Dry Goods

NEW YORK, February 9.—Business was rather less active with commission houses. Cotton goods remain very firm, Hill's bleached shirtings advanced ¼ cent. Cotton dress goods are more active. Firm are in moderate demand and firm. Merrimac prints will be advanced to 8 cents to-morrow. Woolen goods are in limited demand.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, February 9.—Cotton quiet at 12¾@12¾c; futures closed strong; February 12 27-32@12¾c; March 12¾c; April 12 7-32c; May 13⅜@13 17-32c.

SAVANNAH, February 9.—Cotton firm; middlings 12¼c; stock 63,223 bales; week's net receipts 8,477; gross 8,492; sales 3,100; exports to Great Britain 11,440; coast 2,712.

CHARLESTON, February 9.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12¼c; stock 48,063 bales; week's net receipts 6,675; sales 2 900; exports to Great Britain 1,148; continent 4,008; coast 2,394.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—2 bbls crockery, G W Glass, 25 pails tobacco, T J Wallace; 10 brs do, H Reuck; 2 bbls do, W & D Rinehart; 8 bdls willows, J Heth; 4 brs bacon 20 do hams 1 do beef, J L Dunseath; 5 bbls h seed, H P Schwartz; 1 can glycerine, J A Abel; 3 kgs butter 5 tubs do, Wilbert & W; 12 do 2 kgs do 1 bbl eggs J Morrison; 1 do lard, J H Loh; 10 kgs do 1 tub do 1 bbl butter, Volgt, M & Co; 5 sacks apples, J Parker; 11 tubs butter, Heal & McE; 1 do, 2 bbls onions, J McFerron; 3 b hides, 1 bbl tallow, A Holmes; 82 tags wheat, Marshall, K & Co; 1 car staves, C Strouts; 188 bbls h hams, 15 hogs p fleet, 10 do trips, W B Hay; 30 bbls 1 beans, 25 do hominy, J C Volvin & Co; 4 bbls tobacco, Wey

HOME NEWS.

Falling barometer, northeast, veering to southeast winds, cooler, followed by warmer, clear weather, are indicated for to-day.

Something More of "Liberty."

A lecture will be delivered to-morrow evening in Library Hall, by the Rev. Father Sheehan, who will discuss "The Catholic Church and Liberty." The reverend gentleman proposes to pay some respects to Col. Ingersoll's views on liberty, and will also discuss and define the exact stand of his church in reference to liberty of thought, conscience and action. He is said to be an elegant speaker, and a cultured gentleman, qualified by learning and mental power to treat the theme he has chosen.

No Discrimination.

Mayor Phillips had Mary Getty before him last evening on a charge of disorderly conduct, preferred by Isabella Miller. The parties reside on Balkam street. Several days ago they indulged in neighborly pleasantries in the way of fisticuffs and hair-pulling. The performance closed with a mutual attempt to throw water on each other. His Honor concluded that one had been as bad as the other, and therefore discharged the case but divided the costs, which amounted to $2.10 each.

Amusements.

At the Opera House to-day "Dan'l Druce" will have its final representations—afternoon and evening. On Monday night Bouciault will open in "The Shaughran," one of his best plays, which has never been performed in this city.

The Japanese Gymnasts give performances at Library Hall this afternoon and evening. They are a troupe of wonderful performers. Professor Parker introduces his trained dogs also. The Lancashire bell-ringers constitute part of the entertainment.

The concert of the Gounod Club will be given on Thursday evening next, and that of the Foster Serenaders on the evening following, both at Library Hall.

My Wife.

What a gloomy place Paradise must have been before Hymen brought his love-delighted hours and introduced the word "wife" into the new vocabulary. And wives were then less expensive than now, having no necessity for shoes, while to-day the kindest act to a wife is to keep her well shod, which after all is not an expensive matter, if her shoes be purchased from R. Taggart, 129 Federal street, Allegheny City, as he sells his goods twenty per cent. cheaper than other houses. Men's, women's and children's boots and shoes of first class quality and of every possible variety of size and style at extremely low figures. The old adage, "a penny saved is saved two-pence," has all its significance in the purchase of boots and shoes from R. Taggart, as being applicable to the durable quality of goods and their cheapness. Very few dealers understand how to sell cheap and succeed in business, but Taggart in his heavy cash purchases has solved the problem.

A BAD FALL.

A Man Precipitated From a Third Story Window.

About six o'clock last evening, Christ. Odey, in the employ of Joseph Horne & Co., as porter and watchman in their wholesale store, on Wood street, went up to the third story to close a window that was open. Leaning out too far he lost his balance and fell to the street, alighting on his feet. One of his legs was so badly fractured that the bone protruded through the skin. He was picked up and conveyed to his residence, No. 33 Caldwell street. Two or three physicians who examined his injuries are of the opinion that amputation of the leg below the knee will be necessary.

THE DOOMED MAN.

The Board of Pardons Refuse to Recommend the Commutation of Green's Sentence.

There was strong hope yesterday that the Board of Pardons would recommend commutation of the death sentence in the case of Green, the murderer, to imprisonment for life, as they were not only furnished an excuse, but a good reason for so doing. It is stated that Judge Sterrett declined to recommend the interference of the Board in the matter, and that Judge Stowe, who occupies the bench with him during the trial, endorsed his opinion, but the District Attorney, who had a better opportunity of learning all the facts than either of the Judges, strongly urged upon the Board to interfere in the matter, and gave his reasons there for. It seems, from a telegram received by Sheriff Fife from a gentleman representing the Secretary of the Board of Pardons, that the Board has refused to recommend the Governor to commute the death sentence.

A WATCH ADVENTURE.

A Policeman Finds a Time-Keeper on the Back of His Coat.

Shortly before nine o'clock last night a woman was arrested on the streets and taken to the lockup by an officer. As usual under such circumstances, a large crowd followed. Just inside the door of the Central Station a young man, whose name is unknown, left a watch. He supposed it had been stolen and immediately reported the case to Captain Reed. The watch could not be found, and the man who lost it went away. Shortly after he left, Patrolman John Reed stepped up to the desk and remarked "Here is something that don't belong to me," and handed Captain Reed a silver watch. Officer Reed was in the station house when the crowd came in, and just before the man left happened to put his hand behind him as he was leaning against the gate that closes the stairs, and found the watch hanging by the chain to one of his back coat buttons. The young man who lost the watch will recover it by calling at the Mayor's office or Central Station and proving property.

MORE ORGANIZING.

The Railroad and Allegheny Wharf Committees.

The Railroad Committee of Councils organized yesterday afternoon by the election of Mr. Rahauser as Chairman. It was decided to meet at the call of the Chairman, and then adjourned.

The Allegheny Wharf Committee also organized in the afternoon. Mr. W. A. Herron was elected Chairman. The second Friday of each month at 7:30 o'clock P. M., was fixed as the time for meeting.

It was decided to ask for an appropriation of $1,000.

Mr. Fennerty called attention to the condition of the wharf in the Seventeenth ward, which is so covered with rubbish as to be unfit for use. The matter was referred to a committee of Messrs. Byram and Mr. Frauenheim, in conjunction with the Wharfmaster.

The annual report of the Wharfmaster was received and approved.

The Wharfmaster reported receipts for January, $111.25; expenditures, $61.67. Approved.

The Wharfmaster was ordered to remove the material stored on the wharf.

Adjourned.

WORKHOUSE STATISTICS.

Financial Condition of the Institution—How it Has Prospered—Cost of Maintaining Prisoners.

The annual report for 1876 of the Board of Managers of the Workhouse to County Controller Warner, was filed with that official yesterday afternoon by Superintendent Henry Cordier. It shows that the receipts during the year were $290,562.12, of which $20,000 were from liquor licenses, $236,389.63 from the barrel and keg factories in the institution, and the remainder from sundry other sources. The expenditures for construction, repairs, materials, salaries, provisions, &c., were $279,821.67, leaving a balance December 31, of $10,741.05. The statement of income is as follows: Stock of barrels on hand, $4,806.85; machinery and tools on hand, $22,639.50; outstanding accounts $2,010.87. Compared with 1875 the income from the barrel and keg factory shows a gain of $40,479.18. Laundry labor, $2,854.38; outstanding accounts, $79.91; total, $2,913.42. Compared with 1875 the report shows a gain of $2,548.42. The property on hand to date is worth $86,807.27, showing a decrease on the report of last year of $4,838.08. There is a decrease of cash on hand of $3,367.18, a decrease of $43.94 in indebtedness, and a decrease of indebtedness due the Workhouse of $15,375.47. There was a loss of $5,480.10 by bankruptcy. The cost of prisoners per capita was as follows: Salary of officers, $47.23; groceries and provisions, $48.56; clothing and bedding, $10.16; miscellaneous expenses, $20.71; total, $126.66. The cost per capita noted for groceries and provisions also includes the entire expenses for furnishing the Superintendents' and officers' tables. The report says in conclusion that "the permanent improvements expected to answer our wants for many years have been finished and ceased to be any longer a source of expenditure to the county; the manufacturing departments, well organized and in good running order, give promise of reasonable financial success; the discipline, kind and humane in its character, is strictly sustained without much difficulty, and the sanitary affairs, especially as to food, clothes, cleanliness and thorough ventilation are complete and beyond criticism; in short, the government of the entire institution has been, and still is, admirably administered under its present staff of officers, with an ability that deserves our recognition and praise."

Try the extra quality Boston Crackers baked by S. S. Marvin & Co.

A PROTEST.

The Howard School Board Opposed to the Bill Abolishing Principals.

At a meeting of the Howard Sub district School Board, held Thursday evening, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It having come to our knowledge that a bill either has, or is about to be presented to the State Legislature for approval and enactment, providing for the indemnity a move to make our public school system a possible political machine, or a refuge for politicians to whom party might be under obligation, and we do heartily disapprove of any such measure.

Resolved, That we believe a curtailment of the expenses of conducting our schools is necessary and attainable, and to that end we recommend the reduction of the salaries of all teachers, including those of the High School, as more expedient than trying any new scheme that would have a tendency to interfere with the efficiency of our present system, and that our representative to the Central Board is hereby requested to vote accordingly.

THE PRIMARIES

The Election This Afternoon in This City—Next Tuesday in Allegheny.

The Republican primary elections in this city to choose delegates to next Tuesday's conventions will be held this afternoon between the hours of four and seven o'clock. The various candidates have been vigorously working up their interests, and in some of the wards where the forces are pretty equally divided warm contests may be expected. Republicans should make it their business to attend the primaries to-day and see that good men are chosen, not only for the municipal offices, but for the ward offices, through which a strong influence on city affairs is exerted. Convention No. 1, to nominate a candidate for Mayor, will be held on Tuesday at the Academy of Music; Convention No. 2, for Controller, in the Select Council chamber, and Convention No. 3, for Treasurer, at Lafayette Hall. They will be called to order by John S. Lambie, Geo. B. Chalmers and Thomas S. Bigelow.

In accordance with the resolutions adopted by the Allegheny City Republican Executive Committee, the Republican primary elections will take place in that city next Tuesday afternoon between two and seven o'clock. The people will vote direct for their candidates instead of voting for delegates to nominating conventions. Judging from the feeling already existing an unusually heavy vote will be cast.

AN EDITORIAL CONCLAVE.

Meeting of the Press Association Yesterday—Looking After Financial Interests.

The Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and West Virginia Press Association held their annual meeting yesterday at the Central Hotel. The members present and papers represented were, so far as could be ascertained, as follows: E. T. Moore, *Buckeye State*; J. R. Durborrow, Huntingdon *Journal*; Mr. Cooper, Mt. Pleasant *Dawn*; J. W. H. Reisinger, Meadville *Republican*; J. B Sansom, Indiana *Democrat*; M. Weyand, Beaver *Times*; J. S. Reader, New Brighton *Valley News*; Dr. S. J. Hays, Connellsville *Tribune*; D. A. Hastings, Brownsville *Clipper*; Kline Bros., Greensburg *Democrat*; F. V. B. Laird, Greensburg *Argus*; C. B. Fink, Latrobe *Advance*; D. Stentz, Connellsville *Monitor*; Chilli. Hazzard, Monongahela City *Republican*; E. L. Christman, Washington *Reporter*; also the Brookville *Jeffersonian*, Butler *Herald*, Ebensburg *Freeman*, Freeport *Journal*, Indiana *Messenger*, Johnstown *Voice and Echo*, Kittanning *Free Press*, Kittanning *Republican*, New Castle *Courant*, Saltsburg *Press*, Wagnesburg *Messenger*, Sewickley *Valley News*, Sharon *Herald*, Beaver *Post*, Butler *Eagle*, Butler *Citizen*, Canton, O., *Democrat*, Charleston, W. Va., *Journal*, New Philadelphia, O., *Advocate*, Oil City *Derrick*, Parkersburg, *Journal*, Washington *Review and Examiner*, Steubenville *Gazette*, Uhrichsville, O., *Chronicle*, Steubenville *Herald* and Wheeling *Intelligencer*. Mr. E. L. Christman was elected Chairman of the meeting and Chill. W. Hazzard Secretary. The Business Manager of the Association, Col. W. L. Foulk, presented his report, accompanied by the Auditors' certificate. After some discussion the report was adopted, together with a resolution expressing entire confidence in Col. Foulk, and complete satisfaction with the faithful and efficient manner in which he has attended to the interests entrusted to his care. R. Reisinger, of the Meadville *Republican*, having been instructed at the last meeting to prepare a statement of the best method of keeping newspaper accounts, presented the result of his labors, which elicited considerable discussion, and a vote of thanks was tendered the gentleman for the trouble and care taken by him in getting up the statement. The admittance of twenty-one new members completed the business of the morning session. In the afternoon the committee appointed to nominate officers presented the names of the following gentlemen, who were elected: President, E. L. Christman; Secretary and Treasurer, Chill. Hazzard; Vice Presidents, F. B. Laird; Directors, W. J. Kline, J. R. Durborrow, J. S Reader, E. T. Moore and J. B. Sansom. Messrs. Foulk and Hazzard were appointed to convey the thanks of the Association to the proprietors of the Central House for his hospitable treatment. The President was authorized to take steps toward making this Association auxiliary to the State Editorial Association; and the matter of joining the contemplated excursion of the State Society to Colorado next summer was referred to a committee of three with power to act. The Board of Directors re-elected Col. Foulk Business Manager for the ensuing year.

REPUBLICAN SUGGESTIONS.

Meetings in Sundry Districts in Both Cities.

The meeting of the Republican voters of the Fourth ward, Allegheny, held last night in school house No. 1, was quite large, and consisted chiefly of representative men whose property interests are extensive. Mr. John Megraw presided, and Mr. J. C. Patterson acted as Secretary. The candidates suggested are as follows: For Mayor—Thomas Megraw, Walton Woolsey and W. C. Cook; Select Council—H. D. Ingram and R. H. King. School Directors—Thos. McCance and J. S. Ritenour, for three years, Joel Smith, Jr., and Jas. Stevens, for two years. Assessor—James Graham and Robert Boyd. Constable—Wm. Graham and Wm. Burke. First district—Election Assessor, Wm. Gardner; Judge of Election, Abraham Patterson; Inspector, Wm. Anthony. Second district—Election Assessor, Lewis Mendel; Judge of Election, W. W. McNeill; Inspector, James Agnew. Third district—Election Assessor, Joseph Orr; Judge of Election, James Fisher; Inspector, Robert Brown. Fourth district—Election Assessor, George Dierker and John Hetzel; Judge of Election, Frank Dierker; Inspector, Alfred Hunter.

At a meeting of the Republican voters of the Eighteenth ward on Thursday night the following suggestions were made: Select Council (one to elect), R. H. Negley and S. T. Stewart; School Directors (two to elect), James E. Rogers, Dr. P. D. Perchment, John F. Scott, F. B. McConnell, Alfred Matthews, Robert McAdams, Samuel Crawford and John Allen, Sr.; Assessor, Capt. Wm. Crawford, Jr.

A suggestion meeting for the Third ward, Pittsburgh, was held last evening in the Grant street school house. Peter Dressler was elected Chairman, and John Gripp Secretary.

Mr. E. M. O'Neill was named for re-election to Select Council, but declined on account of a press of other duties. Resolutions regretting his action, and complimentary of his services in Council, were unanimously adopted.

The following suggestions were made.

For Select Council—Dr. W. F. Fundenberg. School Directors—Wm. Weisbrod, Dr. W. B. McKelvey. Judges of Election—First precinct, E. A. Scheb; Second precinct, James M. Shaffer. Inspectors of Election—First precinct, Gottlieb J. Gross; Second precinct, James Lewis. Election Assessors—First precinct, Fred. Gross; Second precinct, Wm. Turner. Assessor—John Ochse. Constable—Clem Kreuter.

Gottlieb J. Gross presented the following:

Resolved, That we the Republicans of the Third ward, do pledge ourselves to agree to, and abide by the final action of the city Republican Convention, and to support the nominees of said convention, and to use our utmost endeavors for their election. Adopted.

To be true to one's self is to be true to the world. This is equally true in the commercial and moral duties of life. B. T. Babbitt was desirous of making a toilet soap perfectly pure and good, something that should not cover up evil and disease under the mark of fragrance. Result, his Toilet Soap, which for every excellence reaches about as far as chemical art can go.

Her teeth were white
As stars at night;
Her breath was sweet
As fields of wheat;
Fragrance and sweetness were her wont
Because she used the SOZODONT.

THE PLEDGE SIGNERS.

The Work of the Reformer in and Out of the City—Reports of Meetings—Miscellaneous Matters.

The noon meeting at the Fifth avenue church yesterday, was the usual crowd. Mr. Murphy led the meeting, and during the course of his remarks, said that he had received a postal card that his son John, who had been lying sick, was somewhat better, but he might be called away to see him. He hoped the congregation would remember his son in their prayers. Requests for prayer were made by a man who had signed two months ago that he might hold out and be able to keep it. One from a wife for a husband that he may become a sober man and a Christian. Mr. Murphy in attempting to pray for his son became so affected that he had to stop.

Harry Palmer said he had come to ask Mr. Murphy to go over to the Penitentiary at the request of some of the convicts now there. Mr. M. said he would be there next Sunday morning. He will be at the Arch street M. E. church, Rev. I. McGuire's, at the usual hour for morning services.

Mr. Murphy presided at the evening meeting in the same church. The building was so crowded that no one could get in the doors, and many persons forced their way in through the windows. There was never a better meeting held in the church, the most intense interest and enthusiasm being manifested. Addresses were made by Mr. Murphy, Wm. M. Claney, W. W. Moorhead, John Timmony and Mr. Dunn. The latter speaker said that he had been making preparations to go into the liquor business, but having heard Mr. Murphy he had been induced to sign the pledge, and consequently abandoned his negotiations to start a saloon.

At M. E. church, corner of Seventh avenue and Smithfield street was crowded last night to its utmost capacity. Several of the best speakers in the temperance movement made addresses.

OUTSIDE THE CITY.

ROCHESTER, BEAVER COUNTY, February 9, 1877.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

Thinking perhaps you would like to hear a word from Rochester and us, I received a very kind invitation from Mr. J. S. Briggs, Principal of the Public Schools, Rochester, I very cheerfully made a visit there and this the invitation of the following lady teachers: Mrs. Lippert, Miss Stewart, Miss Annie Dunlap, Miss Lizzie Coffin and Miss Emma Hemphill. Your correspondent and Mr. Robert D. Dalzell, who are addressing Murphy meetings in Beaver county and Ohio, had the pleasure of addressing the boys and girls who seemed to be very much pleased with the little talk from the speakers. Your correspondent was highly pleased and gratified with the discipline of the scholars, and as I was informed, had have every reason to believe great credit is due to Mr. Briggs, the Principal, for the good order and advance of the children. J.

On Thursday morning Mr. Wm. Jackson and Robert D. Dalzell, who are addressing temperance meetings in Beaver county, paid a flying visit to East Liverpool, Ohio, to attend the noonday prayer meetings which are being held daily in that town. Both of them made addresses to the large and well received, and they received a very kind invitation to pay another visit, which they hope to do one evening the latter part of next week. The Christian business people in this town are working in earnest because in real earnest, and say that they will continue to hold meetings as long as there are any to save. Mr. McBurry is doing his level best to make the movement a grand success, and from the present appearance of things the movement will be a successful one. Captain J. H. Elliott addressed the meeting there Thursday night.

A Murphy temperance meeting was held in the Green Valley Methodist church, opposite Industry, Beaver county, Rev. Mr. Dickey, pastor, on Thursday evening. The church was crowded with the people from the country, and a number of visitors were noticed in the audience from Industry. The meeting was a most successful one. The choir was led by J. Hamilton and Miss F. M. Barnes performed on the organ. The pastor opened the meeting with the usual exercises, after which Mr. A. R. Ewing, of Industry, conducted the meeting and introduced Robert D. Dalzell, who said he was glad to see an audience present in this grand cause, which is sweeping this country. He wished the people to understand that he was of the opinion that God was working in this cause, and if they trusted to Him as he did, they would be saved from this terrible sin of drunkenness. The speaker spoke to the young men and earnestly advised them, if they drank even one glass, to quit it at once, and they would make honest men of themselves.

Wm. Jackson addressed the meeting at some length. He said that it was the duty of Christian people to take the poor men who drank by the hand and through their influence endeavor to help them, and who would help them to do so. E. M. Barnes said that his experience as regards drinking had caused him much misery. John Michaels gave a sad experience of what twenty years hard drinking had done for him, but he would, God helping him, now remain a sober man. Lewis Marker had signed the pledge two weeks ago, but previous to signing it had been against this movement but he had been brought to a knowledge of his mistake and he thanked God he had. He intended to die with one of these pledge in his pocket. Alexander Ewing wanted to see all the audience present sign the pledge, and they could become so if they signed the pledge. He particularly addressed the church people to come and sign and give their influence.

Fifty-five signed the pledge, making 180 at the two meetings. Beaver county is wild with excitement in regard to the temperance movement. It seems that every person is lending a help hand to rescue the unfortunate.

ANNOUNCEMENTS, &C.

A meeting will be held in the Fifth avenue church on Tuesday night for men only. There will be an admission fee of 25 cents charged. Mr. Murphy last night recommended that the women hold a similar meeting in the M. E. church, corner of Seventh avenue and Smithfield street, to-day.

At the meeting at the Fifth avenue church last night, Mr. Thaw announced that he would send home all prodigal sons who wish to go home, and who are found to be deserving of aid.

Mr. Murphy will attend the concert of the Steven Foster Serenaders on next Friday evening.

A temperance meeting will be held in the Oakland Methodist Church to-morrow evening.

The Ladies Temperance Alliance will hold a meeting at their rooms, corner Sixth street and Penn avenue, to-morrow evening at 7½ P. M., at which several converts to the cause will state their experience.

Rev. C. W. Sawyer, the friend and associate of Mr. Moody, whose work for drinking men has been largely blessed in Chicago, will spend the Sabbath in our city, being on the way to Boston. There will be two services, to which the public is cordially invited, at the First Presbyterian Church, corner Sixth avenue and Wood street. The afternoon meeting will be for boys and young men, at 3½ o'clock. The evening meeting, at 7½ o'clock. In the one will be a sermon in the Fifth Avenue M. E. church, opposite Magee street (W. Pitt Turner, pastor), Sabbath morning by the pastor, and a temperance meeting at night, to be addressed by Messrs. Reed and Campbell.

A temperance meeting will be held in the First Methodist church, Allegheny, tomorrow evening. Mrs. Hyatt, the Quaker lady just from Europe, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Fleming and others will make addresses.

Another Murphy temperance meeting will be held in the M. E church, Manor station, Westmoreland county, this evening. Messrs. Carleton and Campbell will address the meeting.

Another Murphy temperance meeting will be held at Castle Shannon to-night.

Murphy temperance meetings will be held in Hookstown, Beaver county, on Monday and Tuesday evenings. Robert D. Dalzell and William Jackson, of this city, will be present.

The fifth of the series of railroaders' meetings, under the direction of John Layng, will be held to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. Robert D. Dalzell and others will address the meeting. Every effort will be made to make this the most successful meeting of all.

Perfection in Art.

Every trade and profession has its bunglers, but the profession of photography should have none, as defects in this art cannot be hidden, as in many others, and when made are more difficult of correction. But while there are many of these poor class, we must except from this list Mr. B. L. H. Dabbs, than whom there is none in either city more expert, or who better succeeds in giving full satisfaction, for the reason that he is not only a lover, but a student of his art as well, and is ever on the alert to secure improvements looking to the perfecting of nature in his pictures. He has just returned from the East, where he has been for the purchase of new backgrounds and other accessories for the purpose of giving his patrons the full measure of his skill and experience.

The Grand Central Hotel, New York, offers its guests the privilege of choosing the location of their rooms and floors, and have made a reduction of rates on all.

Help the Good Cause Along.

Every signer of the Temperance pledge should at once get one of those handsome and enduring tokens, in gold or silver, made and sold for the benefit of the cause by Thos. McFadden, Jr., 53 Fifth avenue. Get them for your friends. See card and prices in another column.

All nervous, exhausting, and painful diseases speedily yield to the curative influence of Pulvermacher's Electric Belts and Bands. They are safe, simple, and effective, and can be easily applied by the patient himself. Book, with all particulars, mailed free. Address PULVERMACHER GALVANIC CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

Brief Notes of Matters Personal and Otherwise.

LOCAL temperance societies are being organized in the churches now.

REV. DR. FELTON, of Christ church will preach to-morrow morning and evening.

A YOUNG Converts' meeting is held at the Y. M. C. A. rooms every Tuesday evening.

THE sacred order of priesthood was conferred on Rev. Mr. Mackin by Bishop Tuigg at the Cathedral Thursday.

REV. W. PITT TURNER will preach in his church, Fifth avenue, opposite Magee street, to-morrow morning.

PROF. THOMAS C. STRONG, D. D., will preach in the Third Presbyterian church to-morrow morning and evening.

ON Sunday evening Rev. Louis Hay will preach in the Franklin street Methodist Protestant church a sermon to young men.

REV. W. H. MCCAUGHEY will preach in the Second Presbyterian church (late Dr. Howard's) to-morrow morning and evening.

A "SERVICE OF SONG" for young men will be held this evening at 7:45 o'clock at the Young Men's Christian Association rooms.

REV. W. H. PEARSON has been transferred by Bishop Harris from the South Carolina to the Pittsburgh conference of the M. E. Church.

AT the South Side Methodist Protestant church, Rev. G. G. Westfall, pastor, last Sabbath, fifty-six persons were admitted into membership.

A PHILOSOPHER who went to a church where the people came in late, said it was "the fashion there for nobody to go till everybody got there."

AT last Sunday's monthly communion of Fourth Avenue Baptist church, one twenty members were received, and additions are being made weekly.

THE *Wesleyan Methodist Magazine*, published in London, established by John Wesley, has entered upon its hundredth year, with signs of vigorous life.

REV. DR. WHEELER, editor of the Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate*, preached last Sabbath, at New Castle, for Rev. Dr. Youmans, of the M. E. church.

LAST Sabbath at the communion service in the First Methodist church, Fifth avenue, Rev. Dr. Murray received thirty-seven persons into church fellowship.

REV. T. H. COLHOUER, pastor of the First Methodist church, Union avenue, Allegheny, will preach to-morrow morning on the "Happiness of the Christian."

THE REV. W. J. Holland will preach at the Bellefield Presbyterian church to-morrow morning, at 10½ o'clock. Subject: "Spiritual Suicide and its Remedy."

REV. DAVID STRANG, D. D., will preach in the Fourth U. P. church, corner Montgomery avenue and Arch street, Allegheny, to-morrow morning and afternoon at the usual hours.

THE Rev. Professor Steele, D. D., of Philadelphia, will preach to-morrow in the First Reformed Presbyterian church, corner of Liberty street and Oak alley, at 10:30 o'clock.

WM. BAKEWELL, ESQ., will lecture to-morrow afternoon at four o'clock at the Y. M. C. A. rooms. Subject: "How to study the Bible for personal benefit and for use in Christian work."

THERE will be preaching in the Soho Methodist church on Sabbath morning, the 11th inst., and a Gospel temperance meeting in the evening. Eloquent speakers will address the meeting.

REV. W. P. JOHNSTON, of Washington, Iowa, will preach to-morrow at 10½ and 2½ o'clock, in the Reformed Presbyterian church, corner Sandusky and North Diamond streets, Allegheny.

REV. A. K. BELL, pastor of the First Baptist church, Allegheny, and Rev. Thos. J. Chapman, pastor of the Thirty-seventh street Baptist church of this city, will exchange pulpits to-morrow.

THE Rev. J. Frank Thompson will preach at the Universalist church, corner of Grant street and Third avenue, to-morrow morning. Subject: "The Cloud of Witnesses." Evening Subject, "Love the Fulfilling of the Law."

REV. REESE F. ALLSOP, rector of St. Andrews Episcopal church, will lead the Sunday school teachers' noon meeting today, at the Young Men's Christian Association rooms. Subject: "Elijah and the Prophets of Baal."

IN the Second U. P. church, Allegheny, corner Stockton avenue and Sandusky street, the pastor, Rev. W. H. McMillan, will preach to-morrow morning at 10½ o'clock on Mormonism. Subject: "God's Way of Saving Men."

REV. R. W. PEARSON, D. D., will preach to-morrow morning in the Fourth avenue Baptist church. Subject: "The Liberty of Man, Woman and Child," the late lecture of Dr. Murrell re-stated, revised and refuted." The usual service at night.

THE Sunday School Association of New York have undertaken the work of preparing for the use of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country, a Uniform Series of Sunday School Lessons. The plan was suggested in Bishop John Scarborough's address.

REV. D. STRANG, missionary of the U. P. Mission in Egypt, will lecture in the Fourth U. P. Church, Allegheny, Rev. J. M. Ferguson, pastor, on Monday 12th and Tuesday 13th of February. Subjects: Egypt, and the American Missions in Egypt. Lectures free.

PROF. E. P. CRANE will preach at the Central Presbyterian church, Smithfield street, near Sixth avenue, to-morrow morning. Rev. Mr. Senour, pastor, will preach at 7½ o'clock at the same place. Subject: "Gambling and the Story of the Gambler." Designed especially for young people.

SOME special meetings have been lately held in the Westminster church of which Rev. W. N. Sloan pastor. Last Sabbath thirteen were received on confession of faith and five by letter. Among those received on confession of faith were two entire families; three members of one of these families were baptized.

A MEETING of the contributors to the building of the Methodist Episcopal Church Rooms will be held in the Preachers' room, in said building, No. 131 Smithfield street, third floor, on Tuesday, February 13, 1877, at 7½ o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing seven persons to serve as Trustees under the charter of incorporation.

THE new church project started in Boston of erecting an immense edifice on Columbus avenue and Berkeley street, is to be in charge of Rev. J. W. Hamilton, formerly of Pittsburgh, now pastor of the Church street charge, Boston. The new building will be arranged to accommodate 3,500 worshipers, and by other means it can be enlarged to accommodate 5,000 persons.

REV. DR. S. J. WILSON, of the Western Theological Seminary, will preach in the Central Presbyterian church on to-morrow morning. There will be no services in the evening, the pastor, Rev. W. H. Gill, being absent preaching at Fairview, Butler county, the scene of the recent terrible explosion which resulted in the death of one boy and probable fatal burning of the Presbyterian preacher, Rev. Mr. Decker.

You often confound Christianity with the inconsistent character of some who profess it. You are a lawyer. In your profession there are mean and dishonest men. The evening paper calls the law "a trade." So is a doctor. There are unskilled and contemptible men in your profession. Is that anything against medicine? Your are a merchant. There are thieves and defrauders in your business. Is that anything against merchandise?—*Chicago Advance.*

A CHURCH of very good people is a joy to see. Yet our mission is not simply to live as the guardians of aristocratic piety, no matter how good and beautiful it may appear in the eyes of orthodox and respectable. A church is not a warehouse in which to store away and pile up assorted goods; it is rather a place of production, where raw material shall be worked up through all its stages into its available finish. Pure it ought to be, but pure while gathering in others who shall share in its beauty and resultant peace.—*United Presbyterian.*

THE *Advocate* is speaking of the revival feeling abroad in the churches, makes these suggestions as many Sunday school schools have been the subjects of these revival efforts. Do not expect or desire in them the steadiness or sobriety of adult life. 2. Do not demand too much of young converts of even adult age. 3. Be not censorious towards the child-like. 4. Find something for the new converts to do, and encourage them in doing it. They may not always be discreet and wise. They will need counsel and direction; but don't let them be idle.

MANY a man might make a better Christian of himself if he would consider the church as composed of a membership of which he is a sample. He gives no money; if others give no more, how will ministers be supported, churches built, and missionaries sustained? He does no work; if others be equally careless how will the business of the congregation be attended to, and how will sinners and sluggish saints be brought under the power of the gospel? He is half the time out of his pew on Sabbath; if his brethren are there in same way, how will the ordinances of worship be sustained and public service be saved from sinking into a farce and shame?

THE new building for the Wilkinsburg Y. M. C. A. was dedicated on Thursday evening, Mr. Jacob Hughes presided, and addresses were delivered by Rev. S. M. Henderson, Rev. D. W. Glease, and by Messrs. Hughes and Bowers from the East Liberty Association. Thanks were returned to all friends who had contributed toward the building. The special thanks of the association were returned to the congregation and trustees of the Wilkinsburg Presbyterian church for their kindness during past years in furnishing the Association a comfortable place, with all necessary conveniences, in which to hold the regular meetings, and also for the use of the large audience room on anniversary occasions.

"**Hamlet,**" said the murderous king, "this deed of thine must smell the house with fiery quickness. Prepare thyself; the bark is ready and the wind at help, the associates tend; and everything is bent for England, and as you go remember well that R. T. Babbitt's best Soap is the best for body and belle."

REV. DR. MURRAY'S STAND.

The Reverend Gentleman Speaks in His Own Behalf—A Correspondent Indulges in a Criticism.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

GENTLEMEN: As you have kindly undertaken to present what seems to you the truth in regard to my alleged refusal to allow Miss Willard to speak or pray in the First Methodist Church, perhaps you will allow me to speak for myself.

I claim no other prerogative in the matter than that of obeying the commands of Him to whom I am accountable for my conduct. I presume not to judge others, or act for them, but claim the liberty of endeavoring to maintain "a conscience void of offence." Let women who think that God has called them to preach the gospel act in view of their accountability to Him; and let ministers who think it right for them to preach admit these women to their pulpits, with their own master they stand or fall." Every man should be "fully persuaded in his own mind" in regard to the propriety of any act of his own, or any act of others to which he gives his sanction. I cannot give my sanction to what is forbidden in the Holy Scriptures. See 1st Cor. xiv, 34-37, 1st Timothy, ii, 11-14. I do not with Mr. Beecher and others, look upon these prohibitions as local and temporary. The reason given in 1st Timothy forbids the assumption, if it is not forbidden by the language in 1st Corinthians: "If any man think himself to be a prophet, or spiritual, let him acknowledge that the things I write unto you are the commandments of the Lord."

Some years ago, when I was a pastor in Baltimore, an excellent Quaker lady was preaching in that city. A venerable friend of mine, who was an ardent admirer of the lady and a member of our Quarterly Conference, was moved, in that body, to request me to invite the lady to preach in our church. I said, "Brethren, I cannot do this conscientiously; but if you assume the responsibility of inviting the lady, no objection will be interposed." The motion was modified in accordance with the suggestion and carried, and the lady preached in my pulpit.

If I had understood the action of the First Methodist Church in giving the use of the house to Mr. Murphy for temperance meetings, as including the privilege of bringing whom he pleased, from any place, into the pulpit, or if there had been specific action in the case of Miss Willard (to whom I could have no personal objection), my course here would have been similar to that pursued by me in Baltimore. But in this particular instance I felt that I was urged to act against my conscience, and must confess that I was grieved to find one to whom I had the right to extended to me that I had cheerfully extended to others.

Some persons comment upon my alleged inconsistency in permitting men not of the best character to occupy my pulpit, and refusing it to Miss Willard. To this I have to say, that I have suffered in silence many things that I could not control, fearing that expression of my disapproval might work to the disadvantage of the cause. Others have thought I have protested against ineffectually. Ministers of the gospel, myself among the number, have been compelled to stand or sit upon the pulpit stairs while persons having no right to the pulpit by law have been seated upon the sofa. Men that have been represented to me as grossly immoral have been introduced to the congregation and even invited to speak from the pulpit. What could I do? Any objection would have been misinterpreted—my private protest was disregarded. The "chief of sinners," if he repents, shall have my sympathy and my prayers; he shall also, if he desires, have an opportunity to come before the congregation and ask the sympathy and prayers of the people. But, reverencing the authority which commands me to "lay hands suddenly upon no man," he must exhibit "fruits meet for repentance;" he must at least be free from habits of drunkenness before he goes into my pulpit, with my consent, to address the congregation.

All my religious sensibilities have been shocked in my own church; my appeals, made to the unwilling ear of Heaven, in prayer and spirit, have been ineffectual to promote the decorum due in the house of God; yet, for the sake of the cause I have endured what I could not control, and gave my earnest exertions to promote the salvation of men from the terrible curse of liquid fire.

"Charity for all" is a good motto. Under the inspiration of this sentiment the fallen have been treated with tenderness, and a new era of good will, apparently, has begun. Let the good work go on, but while extending charity to all other people, let a little of it be exercised in passing judgment upon a minister of the gospel who fears God and loves his fellow men.

Yours Respectfully,
JOHN J. MURRAY.

Another Opinion.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

I cannot agree with the article in the GAZETTE of Thursday, that Dr. Murray, of the Fifth avenue Methodist church, is not open to censure in not permitting Miss Willard to speak in his church, for the ground that he was acting from conscientious motives. The greatest persecutions the world has ever known have been for conscience sake. She did not wish to preach, but rather take a text, but was only anxious to lift up her voice with many others to help on this great reform now sweeping our city; but was refused, simply because she was a woman. I was not present, but when I read the fact in the papers, my cheeks tingled with shame; for, from that same platform, men brought up from the lowest depths were permitted to stand up and "testify," and yet a cultured and refined lady was denied the privilege. Coming from a Methodist church, it was surprising, for it has been the most forward in its liberality toward women. Surely workers in good deeds are not so numerous that they need to be sent away aside, be they men or women. And whom does this great temperance movement concern more than the latter?

I will here say that Dr. Murray and his people have been active and generous act in giving up their church to that cause, and I am only sorry this occurred to mar it. When a gentleman remarked to Miss Frances Willard that he regretted exceedingly this should have occurred in our city, she kindly and sweetly replied, it will all come right bye and bye, people are being educated up to it; I sincerely hope so, and that Dr. Murray may be able soon to see it, for there are women fully capable of doing great good in public, as well as in private life. L. M. D.

THE GRANGERS.

Meeting of Pomona Grange at Monongahela City—Officers Installed.

The quarterly meeting of Pomona District Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, was held at Monongahela City on Thursday evening. The district embraces the counties of Allegheny, Fayette, Greene and Washington, in this State, the Panhandle counties of West Virginia and two subordinate granges in Steubenville, Ohio. In this county the order has no membership. There were sixty-six delegates, male and female, present, and one hundred and fourteen visitors entitled to a voice but no vote. Frank Nelson, of Monongahela City, delivered an address of welcome, which was responded to by J. E. Cesart, of Hazelton station. The following new officers were installed: Hon. John A. Happer, Monongahela City, Master; William M. Lee, Brooke county, West Virginia, Lecturer; John A. McCandish, Greene county, Overseer; Z. Wheeler, Wellsburg, West Virginia Steward; J. E. Stewart, Hanlon's station, Assistant Steward; John Van Voorhis, Monongahela City, Treasurer; Marion Jackson, Florence, Washington